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WITH COMPLIMENTS OF CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

SEASON OF 1870.

TOURIST GUIDE, TO THE HEALTH & PLEASURE RESORTS



OF THE
Golden Northwest
PUBLISHED BY
RICHARDSON & CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

RAILWAY.

The following Lines are owned and operated by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway :

Chicago to Milwaukee,	-	-	-	85 Miles.
Milwaukee to La Crosse,	-	-	-	196 "
La Crosse to St. Paul,	-	-	-	130 "
Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien,	-	-	-	194 "
Milton to Monroe,	-	-	-	43 "
North McGregor to St. Paul,	-	-	-	212 "
Conover to Decorah,	-	-	-	9 "
Mendota to Minneapolis,	-	-	-	9 "
Calmar to Pattersonville,	-	-	-	226 "
Austin to Mason City,	-	-	-	39 "
Hastings to Montevideo,	-	-	-	157 "
Watertown to Madison,	-	-	-	37 "
Milwaukee to Portage,	-	-	-	98 "
Madison to Portage,	-	-	-	39 "
Sparta to Melvina,	-	-	-	12 "
Lisbon to Necedah,	-	-	-	13 "
Wabasha to Zumbrota,	-	-	-	59 "
Horicon to Berlin and Winneconne,	-	-	-	57 "
Ripon to Oshkosh,	-	-	-	20 "
Sabula to Cedar Rapids,	-	-	-	92 "
Paralta to Farley,	-	-	-	44 "

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WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

Racine to Rock Island,	-	-	-	197 Miles.
Eagle to Elkhorn,	-	-	-	17 "
				214 Miles.

TOURISTS' GUIDE

TO THE

Health and Pleasure Resorts

OF THE

GOLDEN NORTHWEST,

EMBRACING DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL SUMMER RESORTS IN
WISCONSIN, IOWA AND MINNESOTA,

TOGETHER WITH

Game and Fish Laws, Hotel Guide, Excursion Rates, Etc.

ILLUSTRATED.

PUBLISHED BY THE
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY,
"THE TOURISTS' ROUTE,"
1879.

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Transportation Lib.

Cameron, Amberg & Co.
Printers and Engravers, Chicago.

EXCURSION RATES.

Tickets will be on sale at all principal Ticket Offices East and South, from May 1st to September 30th. Return Tickets not good after October 31st.

CHICAGO to	Rates.
MILWAUKEE and return.....	\$ 4 50
WAUKESHA and return.....	5 25
PALMYRA and return.....	5 35
PEWAUKEE and return.....	5 60
LAKESIDE and return.....	5 85
HARTLAND and return.....	5 90
NASHOTAH and return.....	6 05
GIFFORD'S and return.....	6 20
OCONOMOWOC and return.....	6 35
MADISON and return.....	7 35
KILBOURN CITY and return.....	11 00
SPARTA and return.....	13 80
FRONTENAC and return.....	20 00
ST. PAUL and return.....	21 00
MINNEAPOLIS and return.....	21 50
CLEAR LAKE and return.....	18 55
PRIOR LAKE and return.....	22 00
SPENCER (For Spirit Lake) and return.....	23 95
ELKHART LAKE and return.....	8 25
GREEN LAKE and return.....	9 15
GREEN BAY and return.....	11 25
MENASHA and return.....	10 10
DULUTH and return. All rail both ways.....	29 00
DULUTH and return. Steamer to Duluth, (Berth and Meals included) Return all rail.....	36 00
DULUTH and return. Rail to Ashland; Steamer thence to Duluth; Return all rail.....	29 00
DULUTH and return. All rail to Duluth; Steamer to Ashland; Rail to Chicago.....	29 00
DULUTH and return. Rail to Ashland; Steamer to Duluth; return same route.....	28 00
ASHLAND and return. All rail both ways.....	18 50
ASHLAND and return. Steamer to Ashland (Berth and Meals in- cluded); return all rail.....	30 50
ASHLAND and return. Rail to Ashland; return by Steamer (berth and Meals included).....	30 50
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FARGO and return. (Limited to 30 days).....	39 00
BISMARCK and return. (Limited to 30 days).....	51 00
FAIRMONT, MINN. and return.....	29 80
MASON CITY to	
FAIRMONT, MINN. and return.....	8 65
PRIOR LAKE and return.....	7 90

For rates and routes not given above, address,

A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.



STEAMER "DELL QUEEN."

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The requirements of the summer tourist are nowhere so fully met as in the health and pleasure resorts of the Northwest, which rival with their eastern contemporaries in the extent and variety of scenery, hotel accommodations, and the facilities for the procurement of every comfort and luxury. While unsurpassed in all other respects, they have the advantage of being much less expensive and of giving opportunities for recreation and rest, a sojourn at either of them never failing to prove beneficial to over-taxed minds and constitutions. Many of the watering-places on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway are so close together, that a greater number of places can be visited in a given space of time than in almost any other section of the country. Here is a country noted for its charming scenery, dotted with beautiful lakes, blessed with fountains of health — mineral springs of national fame, their waters possessing properties for the cure of almost every ill which human flesh is heir to — the best of society, churches, daily newspapers, railroad and telegraph — every modern luxury being within easy reach. The climate is superb, the air exhilarating — just such as thousands of enfeebled constitutions need. The popularity of this glorious region is steadily increasing, and Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Gifford's, Lakeside, Hartland, Nashotah, Kilbourn City, Green Lake, and Elkhart Lake have become as familiar as household words, together with scores of other places enumerated in this Guide.

The frontispiece represents a picture of the "Dell Queen," from a photograph taken on the occasion of the excursion of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the United States and Canada, over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, after the semi-annual convention held in Chicago in September, 1878.

The route of the excursion was from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, a detour being made at Kilbourn City, Fort Snelling and Minnehaha Falls. Every one in the party was delighted

with the trip, the beautiful country through which the Road passes, the magnificent scenery throughout—particularly on the River Division, and the grand, picturesque and unique scenery of the Dells of the Wisconsin, at Kilbourn City, eliciting universal admiration.

Of the Dells, the *Railway Age*, of September 26, 1878, speaks as follows :

“ The little pleasure steamer “Dell Queen” had been chartered for the party, and was soon steaming through the narrow river and between the perpendicular walls of stone as proudly and with as unmistakable an air of superiority as if she had been the Great Eastern in the river Mersey.

“ No pen has yet done these Dells full justice. They deserve to be portrayed in the pages of Harper or Scribner, alongside of the very best scenery of the east, with which they will most favorably compare. Their narrow gorges, deep gulches, towering rocks, weird caves and quiet retreats constitute an attraction to the summer tourist which must increase as it becomes better known.”

From the account which appeared in the October number of the *Travelers' Official Railway Guide*, we select the following passages :

“ To those who had not previously visited the Dells—and there were few who had—the wonderful character of the scenery was a revelation. It is difficult to describe, and photographs and engravings do not begin to do it justice. Every line and mark on the rocks has a character of its own and is worthy of study. In what manner nature has produced such fantastic forms out of the solid rock it is difficult to satisfactorily account. It would seem as if the shore of the river had once been a perpendicular bank of some yielding material, ready to be dissolved by the first passing rush of waters, and then the whole, while in the act of crumbling away, had suddenly been congealed into solid rocks, guarding the banks from further encroachment like a wall of iron. The gloomy caverns, the weird chasms, the wondrous gulches, the marvelous combinations resembling the works of man, are at once wonderful, beautiful, and impressive. Weeks might be spent here, and some new form of strange shape would ever freshly reveal itself in the curious rocks. At one point there is a break in the rocky wall, and in the sloping valley is an ancient tavern, a relic of the time when this location was still “out West,” and which is pointed out as the scene of numerous crimes and dark tragedies.

On the return trip, resolutions were unanimously adopted, complimentary to the Road, the country traversed by it, the excellent eating houses on its line, and expressing great satisfaction with the trip in general. Of these resolutions the following will most interest the tourist :

Resolved, That we have been more than delighted with the superior character of the country through which this great railway passes, and with the railway itself, with the excellent condition of its road-bed and track, with the unsurpassed comfort and elegance of its cars, and with the evidence of thorough system which have everywhere been noticeably visible.

Resolved, That we regard the scenery of the beautiful Dells of the Wisconsin as the gem of the "Golden Northwest," and that we are under additional obligations from the fact that the trip up the Wisconsin to the weird scenery of Witches' Gulch was included in the programme, and to Captain Bell, of the steamboat "Dell Queen," for the delightful ride in his trim little craft.

Resolved, That we shall ever view with interest the progress of the enterprising cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, which have made such giant strides in their development, rendering them not only active and prosperous business centers, but with their numerous beautiful private residences, most attractive and desirable homes.

Commencing with page 9 will be found a detailed description of the summer resorts and points of interest in the Northwest, the scenery along the route, attractions at the different resorts, localities for fishing and hunting, with description of varieties of fish and game thereat, game and fish laws, and complete hotel guide. Of the places and scenery described the following is a short synopsis :

SUMMER RESORTS IN WISCONSIN.

Three and a half hours ride from Chicago lands the visitor in WAUKESHA COUNTY, famed as the "County of Summer Resorts," the northern half of which contains, within a radius of nine miles, forty-one charming lakes and numerous mineral

springs, located amidst a landscape of surpassing beauty. In this County are several of the most attractive resorts known.

PEWAUKEE, one hundred and four miles from Chicago, on Lake Pewaukee, a magnificent sheet of water, abounding in fish of various kinds, and a favorite resort for game. The celebrated Oakton springs are located here.

LAKESIDE, one hundred and seven miles from Chicago, where the tourist will find most excellent accommodations at the "Cottages," and a large variety of attractions. Lakeside is also situated on Lake Pewaukee.

HARTLAND, two miles west of Lakeside. From here are reached the excellent resorts on Pine, Beaver and North Lakes, located a short ride from the station.

NASHOTAH, two miles west of Hartland. In the vicinity of Nashotah is the celebrated "Mission," and it is the most convenient point from which to reach the Nemahbin mineral springs, and the resorts at Delafield and on Nagowicka Lake.

GIFFORD'S is three miles west of Nashotah, and one of the most charming places in the county, beautifully located on Oconomowoc Lake, in the vicinity of several valuable springs.

OCONOMOWOC, two miles from Gifford's, famous for its superior hotels, its excellent drives, and unrivalled location on the isthmus between Lac La Belle and Fowler's Lake. Oconomowoc is a summer resort *par excellence*.

WAUKESHA, one hundred and six miles from Chicago, on the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The world-renowned Bethesda and Fountain Springs attract thousands of visitors to this point annually, who here find speedy relief from all diseases of the kidneys, dyspepsia, debility, etc.—Waukesha closes the list of resorts in Waukesha county.

KILBOURN CITY, one hundred and ninety-three miles from Chicago. Here the marvelous Dells of the Wisconsin never fail to charm the visitor. The grandeur of the Dells surpasses that of Watkin's Glen and Franconia Notch, the weird canyons, grottos and gulches being comparable with the scenery in the Yosemite Valley only, one of the finest features being, that the most enchanting scenery can be viewed while enjoying a comfortable ride on the beautiful steamer "Dell Queen." (See frontispiece.)

SPARTA, two hundred and fifty-five miles from Chicago, is located in the midst of some of the finest trout fishing, and surrounded by superb scenery. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

PALMYRA is distant one hundred and twenty-seven miles from Chicago, and has a pretty lake, excellent hotels, fine drives and its renowned chalybeate springs.

MADISON, the beautiful capital of Wisconsin, with its admirable location between Lakes Mendota and Monona, beautiful scenery, fine sailing, fishing, etc., is a favorite resort, and is also located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

GREEN LAKE, on the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac R. R. affords every attraction found at a summer resort. The route to Green Lake is via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ELKHART LAKE, NEENAH, MENASHA, ASHLAND, and other points on the Wisconsin Central R. R. (the Lake Superior Line), are reached by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, via Milwaukee and Portage.

IN IOWA.

CLEAR LAKE, the Methodist camp ground of the Northwest, one hundred and seventy-one miles west of McGregor.

SPIRIT LAKE, reached by a pleasant drive from Spencer, two hundred and sixty-one miles from McGregor, the hunters' and anglers' paradise.

IN MINNESOTA.

FRONTENAC, the "Newport of the Northwest," admirably located on Lake Pepin, affords a combination of boating, bathing, fishing and hunting, surpassed nowhere.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.—From here are reached the many places of resort in the vicinity, White Bear Lake, Lake Como, Lake Elmo, Forest Lake, Lake Minnetonka, etc., and numerous other resorts and points of interest.

MINNEHAHA FALLS AND FORT SNELLING are located on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

PRIOR LAKE.—Destined to become one of the leading resorts in the state.

FARIBAULT, also known as an educational center, is also a local point on this road.

LANESBORO, WELLS, ALBERT LEA AND FAIRMONT, all located on the shores of beautiful lakes, are rapidly gaining notoriety. They are stations on the Southern Minnesota R. R., connecting in same depots in La Crosse and Ramsey, with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.



SCENE ON CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY



SUMMER RESORTS

AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO THE TOURIST IN THE
NORTHWEST.

Scenery—Mineral Springs—Lakes—Climate—Various
Attractions.

THE GATE CITY.

CHICAGO, this marvel of the age, is pre-eminently the Gate City of the Golden Northwest. The magnificent system of railroads, unparalleled in the world, connecting her with all parts of the continent, rendering her accessible alike from the east, south and west, gives her undisputed possession of the key to the wonders and riches of the beautiful section which it is the purpose of this Guide to describe. Risen from the ashes in ten-fold grandeur, she will ever be viewed with admiration ; her vast commercial interests, her business palaces, the unequaled system of her water supply, fine residences, parks, avenues, and boulevards, the enterprise and generosity of her citizens, all combine to qualify her to her supreme position as Queen of the West and the gate to the magnificent domain lying west of the grand chain of inland seas. Leaving Chicago, comfortably seated in one of the elegant coaches of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, the traveler passes through a rich farming section, teeming with the wealth produced from the soil, the landscape pleasantly diversified by groves and belts of timber. Riding over the smooth steel track, inhaling the invigorating air of the prairies, or from Lake Michigan to the right, viewing with interest the evidences of thrift and happiness visible everywhere, gliding past numerous villages, one is scarcely made aware of the distances traveled and becomes rather surprised when the announcement is

made that the "next station is Milwaukee," eighty-five miles distant from Chicago. The trip has seemed *so* short, and here we are, in the metropolis of the Badger State, after having scarcely left the great commercial center down in Illinois.

MILWAUKEE.

Holding a through ticket to St. Paul, the gentlemanly conductor—the conductors on this road are all gentlemen—readily furnishes us a stop-over check, good for fifteen days, giving us an opportunity to see for ourselves the famous "Cream City," regarding

PLANKINTON HOUSE.



H. B. SHERMAN, Proprietor.

which so much has been said and written. The carriage conveying us to the hotel passes over a pivot bridge after a delay of a few minutes, the bridge being turned to let a large grain-laden propeller pass out into Lake Michigan, on her way to Buffalo. On crossing the river we behold a forest of masts; stately steamers lie at the extensive docks, and the noisy tug contributes its share to inform us that Milwaukee is a great lake port. The business portion of the city presents a very fine appearance, substantial and of modern architecture; great activity prevails everywhere. We halt in front of a palace—our destination. Everything indicates a hotel of metropolitan pretensions. The accommodations at the hotel are equal to the best it has been our good fortune to enjoy—now let us look at the city. Here is

Grand avenue, on and near which the elite of the city reside. These palaces vie successfully with the grandest mansions of this or other countries, both in exterior and interior appointments. The beautiful parks, beautifully kept, surrounding them, denote culture and wealth. The avenue is thronged with equipages, the great number and superior character of which are quite notable. The drive is delightful, and on we roll until we reach what we would consider the limits of the city. Here we find large gardens, with well-kept lawns and flower beds, with walks and fountains, furnished with tables and benches, at which refreshments are served. Beyond, where the beautiful flag moves proudly in the gentle breeze, is the National Asylum (Soldiers' Home), one of



NATIONAL HOME—ENTRANCE.

the grandest monuments to the nation's honor and gratitude. It is our objective point, and we approach it with considerable curiosity. Passing through a rustic gate we enter a park of several hundred acres, with natural hills and vales, a miniature lake, and beautiful drives in every direction. On an eminence stands the "Home," a stately building of splendid architecture and magnificent proportions. Visitors being admitted during certain hours of the day, we conclude to avail ourselves of the privilege, and, after entering our names on a register, are politely conducted through the spacious halls into the dining-room, library, etc., and upon request are shown some of the rooms of the inmates. They are carpeted and, although plain, very comfortably furnished and scrupulously clean. Our guide readily gives every information,



and from him we learn that from 600 to 800 veterans are constantly at the "Home." It is their *Home* in the fullest sense of the word. Everything belonging to it is theirs, for them to enjoy. Evidence of their appreciation of the home is furnished in the excellent condition of the drives, the never-ceasing care



NATIONAL HOME—LAKE.

bestowed upon the lawns and gardens, and the general state of perfection, in which every part of the grounds is kept. All this is the work of the soldiers, who delight in the universal admiration of their beautiful domicile by visitors. The day being exceedingly pleasant, they are all outside, quite a number comfortably seated on the large, shady verandah, reading and smoking. They are an interesting group to behold; some wearing uniform, all scarred and bearing other evidences of rough usage, but they appear happy and contented. The explanation of our guide, that these men are incapacitated for work, is hardly necessary, the empty sleeves and amputated limbs, the presence of so many crutches denoting this fully, and we cannot but picture to our-



NATIONAL HOME.—COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS.

selves the misery that must prevail among this brave group but for the establishment of this grand Home. In the pavilion yonder excellent music is discoursed by the military band, composed of



NATIONAL HOME—MUSIC STAND.

members of the Home, this band and orchestra furnishing regular concerts every pleasant afternoon. Bidding adieu to the Home and our guide, we re-enter our carriage to complete our inspection of the grounds. Every turn presents new features to admire, the *ensemble* forming one of the most pleasant resorts, quite popular as such with the Milwaukee public.



NATIONAL HOME — DANCING HALL.

Sunset is announced by the firing of a cannon, and we return to our hotel, having spent a most delightful afternoon. The next day is set apart for a drive through the residence portion on the east side, along Prospect avenue, via the Water Works, where a halt is made and the State Fish Hatching Establishment visited. Thence our Jehu turns our horses' heads toward Whitefish Bay, over the splendid driving-track known as the Lake Shore Road, nearly the entire length in full view of beautiful Lake Michigan, past numerous picnic grounds and summer hotels. At Whitefish Bay the angler is offered an opportunity to cast his line or troll a spoon in waters which never fail to respond. Row and sail boats are on hire, accompanied by experienced fishermen when desired, who give instructions in the art of alluring the finny tribe. A

on the morning trains to either of the many famous points of resort within easy reach of the city, Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc and a number of others being located within a radius of thirty miles from Milwaukee. They can return at night, and the expense of traveling is but trifling, commutation tickets being sold by the railway company at very low figures. We find strong advocates in favor of this mode of spending the summer in the country, and the plan certainly has many features recommending it.

Having abundance of leisure, and being desirous of becoming thoroughly familiar with the glories of this wonderful section, we shall wander from place to place, stopping long enough at each to become acquainted with its peculiar attractions and points of interest. So we bid good-bye to hospitable, beautiful Milwaukee and a host of newly-acquired friends, and off we are for

PEWAUKEE

— nineteen miles from Milwaukee. The road passes through the National Asylum, the beauties of which we again admire from the car window, and then through a charming landscape, until just fifty minutes after leaving Milwaukee we reach our destination — the first of Waukesha county's many famous resorts. There are two hotels, the Oakton Springs and Heath's, the former having a capacity of two hundred, the latter accommodations for fifty guests. Both being built for the special purpose of entertaining summer tourists, and conducted with special reference to their wants, there is probably no choice in the matter of accommodations. The Oakton Springs Hotel fronts on Lake Pewaukee, a beautiful sheet of water, four to five miles long by about one mile in width, called by the aborigines "Pewaukee-wee-ning," the meaning of this pretty name being "Lake of Shells," from the countless beautiful little shells strewing the sandy beaches. We are much pleased with Pewaukee-wee-ning, the charming scenery of its shores, varying from pastoral fields to rocky formations and primitive forests, the advantages of access to two of the most famous mineral springs in the world for the cure of all those undefined internal ailments which particularly beset people of seden-



CAMPING ON LAKE PEWAUKEE.

tary habits, the excellent fishing, boating, etc.—it would seem to require considerable “wee-ning” to keep us away from here after once becoming acquainted with the place. This is our first impression of Pewaukee, and every day confirms it. The hotel accommodations are strictly first-class, the lake is a perfect gem ; sail and row boats are on hire at the boat-house, where line and bait are also furnished the angler. Pickerel, pike, black bass and perch are ever ready to rise and take the bait with an eagerness and dexterity quite gratifying. The excellent fishing at the lake draws hither a large number of disciples of Izaak Walton every season, many of them camping out. Finer camping grounds are found nowhere in the entire northwest, and none are more popular. The “Lady of the Lake,” a beautiful double-decker, with accommodations for one hundred and twenty passengers, makes regular excursions on the lake, stopping at every point of interest. The elegant steam yacht “Oriole,” owned by the proprietor of

the Oakton Springs Hotel, is gotten ready whenever a party of guests so desire, and thus the opportunities for aquatic sports are practically unlimited. A moonlight excursion on the lake will always be remembered with much pleasure. Luna plays fancifully with the water and the surrounding landscape, producing the most peculiar and grotesque effects, the merriment of the passengers mingles with the song and laughter filling the air from every point on the shore—all is life, joy and happiness. The drives from Pewaukee lead through a charming and interesting country, over well-kept, hard roads, excellent turnouts being procured at



OAKTON SPRINGS HOTEL.

reasonable prices. When not engaged in the legitimate pursuits at a watering-place, we can spend a pleasant hour at the bowling alley or billiards. Grotto Rock, one-half mile south of Oakton Springs, furnishes food for study of the wonderful freaks of nature.

Those coming later in the fall will find the best of shooting, there being a great variety of game—canvas-back, mallard, teal and wood duck, woodcock, snipe and pheasants. Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic churches each receive their share of patronage on Sundays, dividing up the guests, who are of but one thought in all other respects—enjoyment of the beautiful nature, so richly endowed and so generously offering her charms.

With all these attractions, Pewaukee is justly gaining such wide reputation and extensive patronage.



FISHING ON LAKE PEWAUKEE.

LAKESIDE.

Once more on the railroad, although for three and one-half miles only, we proceed to Lakeside. A convenient way to reach this point from Pewaukee is by means of the "Lady of the Lake," Lakeside being located on the opposite shore from Pewaukee. We intend to ride it out on the superb steel track, however, although the stops be often and the conductor's courtesy in furnishing stop-over checks frequently requested. For the benefit of those not familiar with the stop-over check system in vogue on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, we would explain that the ticket is taken up when the first stop-over is given. This is good for fifteen days, and if not used within that time another

check can be obtained again good for fifteen days, and so on *ad infinitum*, a new check being given at every stop, reading from stopping-off point to destination.

Lakeside is eminently a family retreat, very popular on account of its quiet location. An excellent hotel, on the cottage plan, affords superior accommodations for two hundred and twenty-five guests, rooms and table being strictly first-class. Beautiful grounds surround these cottages, charmingly located a short distance from Lake Pewaukee, the grounds gently sloping to the lake. The surrounding country is very attractive, hills, forests and lakes combining to make a landscape of surpassing beauty. No grander *retreat* can be imagined and no description will do it full justice. In addition to Pewaukee Lake, three others are accessible in an hour's drive: Pine Lake (3x1½ miles), Beaver Lake (1x¾ mile), and North Lake (2x1 miles), the water of all these lakes being literally alive with pike, pickerel, perch, and bass. Fine billiard rooms, bowling alleys and choice croquet grounds furnish diversity of enjoyment; row, sail and steamboats are on hire at reasonable charges, lines and minnows being furnished at the cottages. Fine liveries are provided on demand — in fact, there is no limit to the means of enjoyment, of which bathing furnishes a valuable part, and the facilities for which are exceptionally good. During the "season" a multitude of sportsmen congregate here, who claim for Lakeside greater attractions than possessed by any other point in this section — pheasants, ducks, squirrels, etc., being very plentiful. We spend two days in a most pleasant manner, roaming through the surrounding country, boating and fishing. This is a wonderful region. The famous Oakton Springs are on the opposite shore, and here is another mineral spring, not famous as yet, but fast becoming so. We refer to the Lakeside Springs, highly impregnated with properties invaluable to many constitutions.

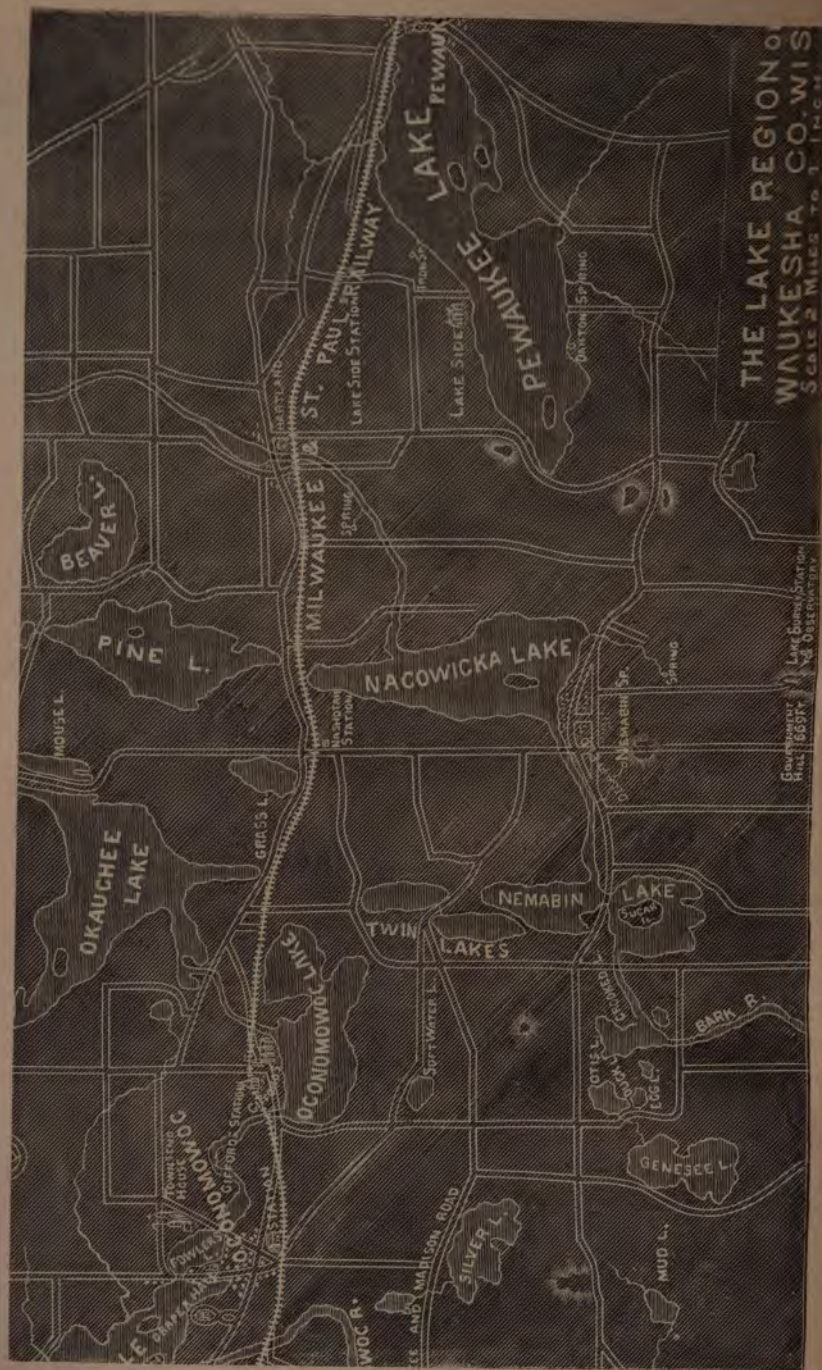
There is no town here. Lakeside is a beautiful summer resort, nothing else, the nearest town being Hartland, two and one-half miles distant. Hartland is also the post office, and church-goers have a pleasant drive or walk there on Sundays. Here we would say that Hartland has three good churches — Episcopal, Congre-

gational and Lutheran—presided over by very able ministers. The gay throng, snugly quartered at Lakeside, many of them for the entire summer, render the place very lively, in the evening particularly, when song, music and dance form the attractions, and a source of social and intellectual enjoyment. No pains have been spared to render Lakeside *perfect*, a farm of several hundred acres being operated by the hotel proprietor for the exclusive use of the hotel, and the daily supply of sweet, fresh butter, the richest cream and the choicest vegetables is not exceeded, if equaled, at any other hotel in the country.

A short jaunt of three and one-half miles on the railroad lands us at

HARTLAND.

We find a pleasant, neat village of some five hundred inhabitants, located in the beautiful Bark River valley. At the hotel we meet a number of acquaintances from Milwaukee, just ready to start out for a drive to some of the points of interest in the vicinity, and readily accept the invitation to join so courteously tendered. The afternoon is beautiful, a cooling breeze blowing from the east, and we are promised an enjoyable ride. Hartland is the center at which tourists gather and from which they scatter to Lakeside and the resorts on Pine, North, and Beaver Lakes and Lake Keesus. Many elegant residences are found, owned by citizens of Milwaukee, Chicago and other places. Our drive leads us to Sands' Villa, on the eastern side of Pine lake, about a mile and a half from Hartland. This villa is one of the finest private residences we have met, situated in superb grounds, with beautiful gardens, hot-houses, etc. We are most hospitably received and courteously escorted through the grounds, in which a deer park, containing a large number of native hart and roe, forms a prominent and attractive feature. A pretty steam yacht on the lake is ever ready for the accommodation of friends and visitors. Proceeding north, we come upon many more elegant residences, among them Inter-Lachen, the well-known establishment of Dr. Leuthstrom, of Milwaukee. We pass between Pine and Beaver Lakes, proceeding to North Lake. Here is another remarkable attraction in a mineral spring, which has



recently gained much notoriety, accidentally discovered on the grounds of Mr. B. B. Hopkins, who owns an elegant mansion on this lake. The water of the spring is claimed to possess the same curative properties which have made the Manitou Springs of Colorado so famous. North Lake is a beautiful body of water, about a mile in length by three-fourths in width, the lake frontage nearly all owned by private parties, who have erected, or are erecting, summer residences. A drive of two and one-half miles east brings us to Lake Keesus, a smaller lake of irregular shape, with attractive shores and an abundance of fish of the varieties generally found here. This region is particularly attractive, the high banks of the lakes named rising abruptly from the water's edge, the country rolling and somewhat broken, ravines, hills, lawns and beautiful groves of majestic oaks forming an *ensemble* of which the eye never tires. The well-kept grounds surrounding many of the private residences contribute materially to the beauties of this corner of the "County of Summer Resorts," and, although there are no hotels here, (board being obtainable at several of the private cottages, however,) it abounds with life. Tents are seen in every direction, croquet parties upon the lawns, the roads are filled with carriages, and life and happiness prevail everywhere.

The next day finds us at

NASHOTAH.

Nashotah itself offers little or no attractions, being merely a railway station, of little note as such. But being located in the center of the wonderful lake system of Waukesha county, and the *entrepot* for visitors to Nashotah mission, Delafield and the celebrated Nemahbin Springs, every arriving train brings a large number of tourists. We are comfortably stowed away in the commodious 'bus in waiting at the station on arrival of every train, conveying passengers bound for Delafield to Nagawicka Cottage, located on the lake of same name. The distance is two miles and a half, and the drive very pleasant. We find excellent accommodations and visitors from all points of the compass. The society gathering at these places is very select, and they have evi-

dently all come for the sole purpose of enjoyment and recreation. There is a refreshing absence of all conventionalism, and we are permitted to be natural and unrestrained in our movements. This is an advantage which so many summer resorts, otherwise attractive, lack, and the lack of which is to be deeply deplored. We dress for a walk, a climb or a row, always ready for every occasion for enjoyment, we laugh aloud to our hearts' content, we run and dance upon the lawns and give full play to our inward happiness, without meeting reproving looks and disdainful shrugs of proud shoulders. Alas, that usage should ordain differently at home! These refined men and women all acknowledge their love of this freedom from the baneful dictates of society, and yet how readily will they again submit to all the rules of etiquette upon returning home! These thoughts are involuntarily suggested by the rosy cheeks and glowing eyes we meet, so seldom seen in the parlors at home, and rarely ever at the "fashionable" watering-places east, where dress occupies so much of the time and enjoyment is sought in the ball rooms and parlors, while here Dame Nature provides the entertainments.

A drive to Nashotah mission, the theological seminary of wide repute, which has sprung from the "mission" established for the conversion of the noble red man, dominant in these parts scarce forty years ago, is very interesting. The "mission" is situated in a most charming spot, on the northern one of the twin Nashotah Lakes, in a heavily-wooded country, surrounded by lofty hills and picturesque ravines. From here different drives diverge. We pay a visit to Nemahbin Lakes, two lakes connected together, in the lower one of which Sugar Island suggests picnics. A number of smaller lakes are in the immediate vicinity, concealed among the abrupt bluffs and thickly timbered hills, the landscape being beautiful throughout. Yonder rises Government Hill, which we have been particularly admonished to visit. The drive there alone is well worth a visit to Nashotah; winding through heavily wooded hills, the most prominent of which is our objective point. The rise is gradual, and on reaching the summit the grandest panorama is opened before our fascinated vision. As far as the eye reaches in either direction the scenery is beautiful beyond com-

parison. We count twenty-six lakes, the two Nemahbins and Nagawicka connected by the Bark River, while to the northwest the grandest chain of lakes is presented to view — Pine, Beaver, Okauchee, Oconomowoc, Fowler's Lakes and Lac La Belle, linked together by Oconomowoc River. This is the most extensive of the several "chains." Isolated lakes, creeks and streams are seen in every direction. The surface of the country is picturesque in the highest degree, the most vivid imagination being unable to produce a landscape of more varied charms. Fields of golden grain, green meadows, pastures with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are interspersed between dense forests; lofty bluffs and strangely shaped rocks rise here and there; the many lakes of all shapes and sizes glistening in the bright sun like so many diamonds in a crown of smaragd, the creeks and streams winding their silvery threads among the hills, the church spires of Oconomowoc, the many palaces and cottages strewn over the surface, the roads, where seen, alive with vehicles — here is a feast for the eye, a motive for the artist. Every part of the picture before us is beautiful in itself, and in its entirety, once seen, will never be forgotten. As we glance toward Pewaukee, Lakeside and Hartland we live over the pleasant hours spent there, and almost determine to seek no further, but to remain in Waukesha county during the remainder of our vacation — we return to Government Hill several times during our stay; we love to linger here and to view ever and again the beautiful landscape beneath.

DELAFIELD

is chiefly noted through the famous Nemahbin Springs located here. But the attractions are not confined to invalids only. The general tourist, the sportsman, every lover of nature will find enough here to admire and to render his sojourn pleasant. There are no finer drives anywhere; beautiful promenades invite the visitor, the opportunities for rowing and sailing on the crystal waters of the lakes and rivers are unlimited, fishing is unsurpassed, Lake Nagawicka particularly proving all that is claimed for it, the air is invigorating, you are away from the life and bustle of the city, having every opportunity to enjoy the quiet of country life and the beauties of a country adorned by nature in her most



GIFFORD'S

WATERLOO LANE

W. & R. RICHARDS DEL.

lavishing mood. An Episcopal and Presbyterian church invite the worshiper — not to a “country sermon” by any means, there being preachers of eloquence and wide reputation, and services are frequently held by visiting ministers of national renown.

GIFFORD'S

is the next resort on the “Tourists' Route,” as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is appropriately called. Gifford's is one of the most charming places in the Northwest, enchantingly located on the banks of Oconomowoc Lake, but three minutes' walk from Gifford station. An extensive grove of forest trees, one hundred acres of upland and lowland, hills and dales, lawns and meadows and romantic rambles belong to the premises, while the magnificent scenery, in the center of which it is located, with its many pleasant drives, excellent roads, wonderful springs, elevated location, and the facilities for all kinds of aquatic sport, fishing, billiards, bowling, etc., render it a perfect gem. Oconomowoc Lake is one of the most charming of the lakes of this region, and unexcelled as a fishing ground. Covering six hundred acres, its waters afford the finest sailing, and visitors should not fail to profit by the opportunities at hand. The hotel is kept in a superior manner, and those who have once spent some weeks or months at this beautiful spot need no urging to come again.

The distance to Oconomowoc is only a mile and a half, the guests at the two points making frequent visits to each other. One of the most charming sights is had from the lake every pleasant evening, when the large verandah and the dancing pavilion are illuminated with Chinese lanterns, etc. Music is furnished by the well-known Bach band, of Milwaukee. It is impossible to recommend any one special point of the great number one will visit on a trip to St. Paul, such as we are taking. They are all attractive, each having its peculiar charms, but it is safe to say that none surpass Gifford's, the centrality of its location causing many of the regular visitors to Waukesha county to select it as their place of residence during their stay in this lake country.

From here we reach, either by rail or by driving a mile and a half, the now famous



TOWNSEND HOUSE, OCONOMOWOC.

OCONOMOWOC,

which we have thus far studiously avoided, although our drives have brought us within sight of it a number of times, our aim being to enjoy each place and its immediate surroundings by itself, and to explore thoroughly, with headquarters conveniently near, the whole region. Tourists generally select either of the places named for headquarters during their entire stay in the county, making daily excursions to the different localities and points of interest, but we can recommend the nomadic mode adopted by ourselves.

Nothing can surpass the charming location of Oconomowoc, and the most glowing descriptions of it and its surroundings will ever fail to do it justice. Rural poets go into ecstasies over its beauties, giving evidence of the possibilities to which the unrestrained use of superlatives may be carried; the most acrobatic feats in journalism are chargeable to Oconomowoc. These the calm and disinterested reader will benignly smile upon as attributable to the rising tendencies of the thermometer, but to those who have been here and who understand the beauties of this delightful spot, these manifestations seem less extravagant and they will readily excuse the perpetrator. There is so much here to inspire that we involuntarily feel a desire to communicate our impressions, to render which, and to do justice to the subject, we find language inadequate. The isthmus between Lac La Belle and Fowler's Lake will ever form the center of attraction for thousands of tourists, and happy they who can come here every year! Beautiful Lac La Belle! Its pretty name leads to expectations of rare beauties, but our imagination had not pictured such a combination of loveliness and grandeur. Countless sail and row boats with their gay occupants, numerous elegant steam yachts plow the waters of this most favorite of lakes at all times, the air resounding with the merry voices of the happy occupants. The beautifully shaded islands harbor picnic parties, while the shore, gently rising from the water, adorned with pretty houses and fine grounds, with here and there a tent, lends a frame worthy of the picture. Judge Small's fine resort, and Draper Hall, both favorite hotels, are located on this lake.

La Belle is one of the largest lakes here, covering two and a half square miles. It is connected with Fowler's Lake, the most prominent feature on whose pretty shore is the grand and well-known Townsend House. All the hotels at Oconomowoc — there are quite a number, and they are all good — are located on the banks of one or the other of the lakes, and provided with a bath house each. In addition there are a number of first-class boarding houses, and in all accommodations for about one thousand



LA BELLE FALLS.

visitors. A beautiful drive leads to Okauchee Lake, another sheet of water, which would be prized by the quart in many localities, although it covers sixteen hundred acres. There is much to admire in the scenery at this lake, and soon you will doubtless find a number of commodious and excellent hotels on its shores to meet the wants of tourists who come here for the excellent bass and muskallonge fishing. Numerous private residences are already erected and many more projected. This fact speaks

better for this wonderful lake region of Wisconsin than volumes of argument, since expensive houses, to be used during a few months of the year only, are never built except in highly favored localities.

A drive south from Oconomowoc to Dousman's artificial trout pond, some eight miles distant, reached via the ancient mounds, Silver, Otis, Duck and Genesee Lakes, and several smaller ones, through a most picturesque country, will prove of special interest to every lover of the rod and line, and not less so to the lover of well prepared trout, visitors catching their own fish, which are prepared for them at the farm, at moderate charge.

Mention of the drives in the surrounding country has been made in several instances, but too much cannot be said in their favor, and it is no exaggeration to state that they compare favorably with the choicest drives of which the larger cities boast. In all these drives the visitor will fail to find a single poor team, Oconomowoc particularly boasting of a very superior class of livery. When we then realize that within a radius of nine miles there are forty-one of these charming lakes, a number of which we have described, that mineral springs are found in every direction, that the scenery is one of surpassing beauty, we must concede to Oconomowoc the claim of being the grandest resort for the enjoyment of nature, combined with the luxuries and comforts produced by modern civilization. The lakes are all of pure, cool water, with pebbly shores, grassy, dry banks, and of great depth. They are literally alive with fish—pickerel, black, green and rock bass, perch and muskallonge. Two hundred thousand whitefish were planted in Nagawicka Lake from the Milwaukee hatchery in 1877, which are doing well. The fishing at all the lakes is done with minnows, the catching of which forms a regular business. Of the mineral springs in the immediate vicinity of Oconomowoc we have visited but few, they being the La Belle Springs, Draper's Flowing Magnesia Springs, Hitchcock's Medicinal Springs, and the famous Minnewoc Springs near Gifford's. These springs have been analyzed, and are claimed to be equal to any found in this country. Croquet grounds are found at every hotel and boarding house, while of churches we remember a Congregational, Meth-

odist, Catholic, German Methodist and German Lutheran. The climate of this section is genial and wonderfully invigorating, owing to its high location, some four hundred feet above Lake Michigan; the nights are always delightfully cool and refreshing, and there is a gratifying absence of mosquitos and other "pests of life" peculiar to the season. The sportsman in quest of a plenty of game will find duck, woodcock, snipe, and other varieties in greatest abundance. There is a diversity of sport and pastimes



DRAPER HALL, OCONOMOWOC.

which is practically unlimited, and while we enjoy every luxury and every sport to our heart's content—first-class hotel accommodations, driving, boating, fishing, bathing, together with a long list of etceteras, we find our expense account considerably within the appropriation, leaving a margin larger than the deficit generally resulting from vacations.

Leaving Oconomowoc, the next place of importance is Watertown, a city of twelve thousand inhabitants, located on both sides of the Rock River, to whose excellent water power it owes its rapid growth and present prosperity. We pass in succession the

thriving towns of Richwood, Columbus, Fall River, etc., reaching Portage City in time for supper. The trip between Oconomowoc and this point leads through one of the most fertile sections of the rich Badger State, and is enjoyable in every respect, the beautiful road-bed, the elegance and comfort of the coaches contributing materially to our pleasure as we glide along. At Portage twenty-five minutes are devoted to a splendid supper, not equaled at any other railway eating house in the country. After leaving Portage the hitherto quiet scenery begins to change—rocky formations appear, and we are informed that within thirty minutes we shall be at Kilbourn City, our next objective point. To our left a river winds its crooked course; we admire its scenery from the car window—it is the Wisconsin, famous for its Dells, which we are about to explore.

KILBOURN CITY

AND THE

WONDERFUL DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN RIVER.

“A true American, I have never been able to indorse the practice of going to Europe for pleasure and scenery; after having seen the Dells, I am free to condemn it.”

These are the words, as nearly as we remember them, spoken by a prominent citizen of St. Louis on our way down to the steam-boat landing. We confess to a great deal of patriotism, but were only able to answer with a nod of the head and a remark about the beautiful morning, promising a day of unusual brightness and refreshing coolness. Meantime we had reached the jaunty “Dell Queen,” and in the haste to secure a seat at a favorable point for observation we lost our patriotic companion. The blowing of the whistle and the sudden starting of the boat, accompanied by the clever observations of a majority of the passengers to the effect that we are off, turn our attention shoreward. About half a mile is passed without change in scenery or any special object coming to view, the high, rocky shores of the river presenting the same rugged appearance, as if carelessly hewn out of the rocks. Now the river becomes more attractive, the scenery grows wilder and more varied, prominent objects rise in the distance. “Angel

Rock" is announced. This is the first of a series of formations of most peculiar nature. Projecting boldly from the rocky banks to our right, rugged and strangely shaped, we view it with much curiosity, as the swift little steamer bears us along and "Swallows' Nest" is pointed out ahead of us. That there must be a nest, or rather thousands of nests, not very far from here would seem to require no further proof, countless numbers of swallows flying to and fro, their nests having been made in the innumerable holes in



DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN.

the rock. The two immense rocks, which we are now approaching, appear like two grim sentinels guarding the entrance of the Dells—the "Jaws of the Dells"—"High Rock" on the right, with its stunted growth of trees, apparently rooting in the solid rock, its rough, strange shape having a decidedly threatening aspect. "Romance Cliff" is the name of the grand old pile of rock on the left—a name suggestive of Indian legends, with which this country abounds. It is more stately than High Rock,

and is covered with a dense growth of trees and shrubbery. "Chimney Rock" is one of the singular freaks of nature, formed by the action of the wild waves, left standing for innumerable ages. "Echo Cove"—nature's phonograph—repeats our calls in a distinct manner, and would appear a very pleasant place for a quiet retreat and bathing. Yonder dark house on the left is known as the "Dells House," formerly Allen's Tavern, and dark as the house now looks are the stories told of it. It was the first



VISOR LEDGE—DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN.

habitation in this section, and a safe retreat for men having cause to avoid the law and daylight. Opposite Allen's is "Chapel Gorge," deriving its name from the shape of the rock at its entrance, resembling a chapel or place of worship. "Boat Cave" is passed next, another marvel of the water's action on the sandstone rocks.—"Circle Bend" is the name given the bend in the river above the last-named point. Here the rocks are quite high, washed by the river into a perfect semicircle. Sitting upon the deck, comfortably shaded, we gaze with a mingled feeling of curi-

osity and admiration upon the wild and ever varying scenery through which we pass. The placid water of the river, clear as crystal, the very embodiment of purity and quiet, contrasts strangely with the wild banks of solid rock, worn into such wonderful shapes by these same waters. The places of note, which we pass in quick succession, many of which are in themselves attractive enough to warrant a journey to Kilbourn, form a whole of such grand, fascinating character that we cannot but regret the speed of our boat, which takes us along too quickly. We can never tire of this scenery and our contemplation of the terrible power of the elements which in their resistless force have molded all these wonders. Here we come to "Sturgeon Rock," a bold, projecting rock, deriving its name from the sturgeon which as the legend has it, here drew into a watery grave the urchin who had succeeded in hooking him from the rock—and now opens before us the wildest, grandest part of the Dells. On the right is the "Navy Yard," one of the most picturesque and wonderful formations ever conceived by nature or the artist's wildest imagination. For all the world there seem to lie a row of ships, the prows pointing obliquely up the stream. The masts only are lacking to make the delusion perfect, but they are absent, the Navy Department having overlooked this grand opportunity for investment. How these rocks were formed, how all the other rocks, caves, grottos and gulches were formed, is the wonder of every visitor, and we hear the question asked at every hand, the sage reply that the water formed them being ever ready.

"How were all those wondrous objects formed among the pond'rous rocks?
 "Some primeval grand upheaval shook the land with frequent shocks;
 "Caverns yawned and fissures widened; tempests strident filled the air,
 "Madly urging foaming surges through the gorges opened there:
 "With free motion toward the ocean rolling in impetuous course,
 "Rushing, tumbling, crushing, crumbling rocks with their resistless force;
 "And the roaring waters, pouring on in ever broad'ning swells,
 "Eddying, twirling, seething, whirling, formed the wild Wisconsin Dells."

This is the way a resident bard answers the question, in the absence of correct information drawing upon his imagination, the true history of the formation of the "Dells" being as follows:

From its source in Lac Vieux Desert, a gem of a little lake in the Kittakaton country, in the northern part of the State, the Wees-kon-san, as the

Indians called the river, flows a distance of four hundred miles before it reaches the Dells. Its course has been mostly through pine woods and low prairie lands, and has been tame and uninteresting. At this point, about two hundred miles above its mouth, it encounters a high bluff country, which sets its waters back into a broad stream, about half a mile in width. Through this rocky barrier, which averages from ninety to a hundred feet in height and is four miles in length, the river has for unknown ages been slowly and surely cutting its way. Not rudely tearing down and annihilating all before it, but lining its pathway with curves and lines of beauty, while here and there in some romantic niche it has chiseled from the living rock beautiful and grotesque figures and faces. It seems as if the old Wees-kon-san had brought all his art and skill to his work among the Dells, as if to take off the reproach that he was incapable of producing anything wonderful or beautiful, and to give the world a glimpse of what he could do if his advantages had been equal to those of some other of his brother rivers.



EATON GROTTO—DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN.

Living at a distance, and even when traveling through Kilbourn on the trains, one cannot realize that such grandeur should exist in

the ordinarily quiet scenery of Wisconsin, and the above explanation would seem appropriate.—On the opposite side of the Navy Yard is "Eaton Grotto," a long, deep opening, extending far into the wall of rocks. "Skylight Cave," a similar opening just at the head of the Navy Yard, a most delightful place for exploration with a small boat, and "Gates' Ravine" are next passed, and we now approach the "Narrows," the river narrowing to a width of



DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN—UNDER ROCK OVERHANGING
BLACK HAWK'S CAVE.

only *fifty-two* feet, the water being *one hundred* feet in depth, the river running on edge, as it were. The water is placid and calm, but there are times when its force is more than terrific, on one such occasion a bridge, which formerly spanned the river at this point, having been carried away. At the "Devil's Elbow" the river makes an almost square turn, just at the entrance to the Narrows, and the designation does not seem inappropriate. "Black Hawk's Cave," with which a legend of the days of the noble red



COLDWATER CANYON.

man is connected, "Notch Rock," the raftsmen's terror, a square boulder on the left, "Rattlesnake Rock," "Artist's Glen," one of the most beautiful ravines on the river, a delightful picnic ground, "Sliding Rocks," so called from their peculiar formation, the sides being oval-shaped and sliding inward, the "Ancient River Bed," or sand-bank on the left, next claim our attention in the order named.

COLDWATER CANYON.

Here the steamer lands, and an opportunity is afforded to view one of the grandest sights among these many attractions. A

substantial plank-walk leads into the canyon, a wild and red gulch of great depth, semi-subterranean in its nature, the tops of the rocks in some places meeting, shutting out completely the light from above. The walk through this rocky defile is rather difficult, but any ordinary difficulty is readily overcome, every step compensating for whatever trouble one experiences. The passage becomes so narrow in some places that with outstretched



IN THE DEPTHS OF COLDWATER CANYON.

arms you can readily reach from side to side. Every part of the canyon is highly interesting; we are down in the depths, some one hundred feet below the ground on which Kilbourn City stands, the moist and cool atmosphere forming a decided contrast with the beautiful air outside. The moss and fern-covered rocks looming up perpendicularly on either side present all manner of shapes, mysterious forms projecting from the walls and rising in the many niches. Any effort to describe this canyon must fail;

pictures do not do it justice, since they represent occasional spots only, while it must be seen in its entirety to be fully understood and appreciated. Some ten minutes' walk lead into a beautiful glade, filled with trees and shrubbery; here there are croquet grounds and refreshment rooms. The stream which flows down the canyon is dammed up to form trout ponds, and speckled trout, fresh from the brooks, can often be had here for lunch,



STEAMBOAT ROCK—DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN.

cooked admirably, at reasonable prices. - From this glade we re-enter the gorge, extending probably half a mile further. Looking up through overhanging pine boughs, vines and rocky projections, the blue sky can be seen, appearing to rest like a beautifully frescoed ceiling close down upon the top of the rocks. At length, by a mere foot-path of pine logs laid in the bed of the canyon, the visitor reaches a remarkable enlargement at the end of the narrow passageway, which has been christened "The Devil's

Jug." It is circular in shape, exactly like an ordinary earthenware jug, having a diameter at the bottom of about fifteen feet and tapering to a width at the top of about three feet, split in the middle by the canyon. On our way back to the steamer many new points are admired, not noticed on going in.

The "Dell Queen" proceeds on her journey up the river, her cargo of human freight being as enthusiastic a lot of people as were ever brought together. A short distance from the canyon we come upon the "Devil's Arm Chair,"—on the left as we go up—a comfortable seat hewn out of the rocks as if by the hand of man, occupying a commanding position on the summit of a high bluff—"Ruffle Rocks," which are no more interesting than hundreds of other places not honored by a christening, then "Steamboat Rock" claims our attention. It stands on an island in a curious circular cove, resembling from some points a huge ocean steamer, minus smoke-stack and wheel-house. Its length is about two hundred and fifty feet by one hundred feet wide and some forty to fifty feet in height, with perpendicular, rugged sides, and covered with trees and shrubbery. "Rood's Glen," "Eagle Point," "Arch Cove," a beautiful spot for picnic parties, come next to view, and now the steamer prepares for another landing—at

WITCHES' GULCH.

Almost immediately after leaving the steamer we come to "Diamond Grotto," so called from a peculiar opening, in the wall of the rock, exactly in the shape of a diamond, as if a window had been cut into it. From this point to the really interesting portion of the gulch there is a walk of some three hundred yards through the ravine leading thereto. The gulch, when reached, is found to be similar in some respects to Coldwater Canyon, but it has even a wilder, more rugged and picturesque appearance. The pathway in some places crosses pools of water twenty feet deep, of a very refreshing coolness even in midsummer. At other points it winds beneath heavy masses of rock, shutting out the daylight and dripping with moisture. Much of the rock in this gulch is covered with a delicate mossy film of the brightest green, contrasting vividly with the

black, bare rock, the glistening water dripping or running into the pools below. At the farthest end of the gulch the visitor enters a dark vault, almost an exact cube, through a very small opening at the upper portion of which a stream flows in, spreading out over a broad, flat ledge and then falling in a wide sheet of white spray. The vault is very dim, even at noontide,



DIAMOND GROTTO.

and only by walking through the water to the opposite side and stretching along one side of the chamber can a glimpse of the blue sky be caught, far above the rocky reach beyond. "Phantom Chamber" is one of the grand features of the Dells. We hear the sound of falling water, but are unable to see much of anything on account of the light being obscured by overhanging rocks. Picking our way carefully over the rocks and the narrow walk beside the brook of clear, cold water flowing through the

amber, we come to a flight of stairs leading over the falls, on reaching the top of which we pass through a narrow path, which is not inappropriately been called the "Fat Man's Misery," the cliffs coming so near together that corpulent persons can pass



WITCHES' GULCH—DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN.

rough with considerable difficulty only. A few steps more bring to a second ladder, leading over another cascade. Following for several rods more through this remarkable fissure of rocks, are again greeted by broad daylight.—Watkins' Glen, Franco Notch and the many places east which have commanded so much attention and drawn so many thousands of visitors annually

must concede superiority to the Dells. Nothing on the continent, perhaps, can surpass or even rival them in extent and grandeur of scenery, with the only exception of the Yosemite Valley, which alone is grander, but certainly not more interesting.

One cannot see the Dells in a day, nor will a week suffice for a thorough exploration of all the wonderful caves, grottos, rocks



WITCHES' GULCH.

and gulches, and one will never tire of its startling magnitude and grandeur. Above Witches' Gulch we have an elegant view of the river, its bluffs and many islands, which is often compared to a similar view on Lake George, the river widening to fully half a mile. A beautiful drive can be had from Kilbourn to "Hornets' Nest," "Luncheon Hall," "Stand Rock," and many points of interest on the upper river, while the "Lower Dells," starting from the Dam, below the point where the "Dell Queen" makes

her regular trips, present a long list of attractions, which should not be missed by the visitor. We mention "Echo Point," "Bear's Cave," "Chimney Rock," somewhat smaller than the rock of like name further up, "Observation Point," from the top of which one of the finest landscapes is seen, "Stultz's Rock," "Signal Peak,"



WITCHES' GULCH.

"Sugar Bowl," the "Inkstand," resembling a large, double office inkstand, "Lone Rock," the "Cave of the Dark Waters," "Reflection Arch," "Grotto Rock," "Falls of the Dam," "Cold-water Spring," Earles' Cave," "The Owens," "Hawk's Bill," "Bald Hill," "Cobblestone Cove," besides which there are many others.

Kilbourn City is a place of no special note. It is a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and the place where the Dells are. Should Kilbourn aspire for more? These Dells, when more generally known, will draw hither a multitude of visitors from every part of the continent, and must prove a mine of wealth to the city. The hotel accommodations are good, and



CAVE OF THE DARK WATERS—DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN.

several projects are on foot for the erection of some of the grandest hotels in the country. The opportunities certainly will warrant any expenditure of money in that direction, since they can never fail to command an extensive patronage. The Wisconsin affords very fine fishing—pike, black bass, pickerel, catfish and sturgeon forming the varieties. Of game there is an abundance of squirrels, partridges, prairie chickens, rabbits, pigeons, ducks, snipe, etc., their resorts being at the numerous

lakes and mill-ponds, reached by a drive of from half an hour to an hour from the city. Fine carriages are procured at moderate charges, and the drives through the surrounding country are highly interesting.



SUGAR BOWL AND INKSTAND.

A MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

up the Dells should not be omitted by any one coming here. If in the daytime we sometimes fail to comprehend the adaptation of some of the names given the various points described, or only succeed with the assistance of others, we readily understand them when the full moon lights up the river, bathing her face in its clear waters and producing those wonderful effects of light and shade which we are so fond to admire. That which in the daytime strikes us as interesting, picturesque and grand, now is weird, inexpressibly fantastic, romantic, grotesque, in the fullest meaning of the word. "High Rock" and "Romance Cliff" appear like

living demons from the deep recesses of the gulch, whence they sally forth at the command of the fearful witch. The "Dell House" looks grim and threatening; dark forms are seen moving, which must be those of the slain, murdered for their money in the dark days gone by.—The towering rocks at "Circle Bend" threaten to crush us as we hurry through; but here is the "Navy



AT THE HEAD OF THE DELLS—KILBOURN CITY.

Yard," the stately ships lying at anchor, guarding the Dells, giving us re-assurance, and we enter the "Narrows" with a lighter heart. Imagination requires no stimulant on such an occasion, the subdued puffing of the steamer, the silence of the passengers only adding to the feelings of awe, increasing the mysterious character of our surroundings. Grim and desolate do many of these places look in the dim light of the moon; dangerous appear the spurs and rocks, the many bends, and terrible danger seems to be lurking from the numerous caves and grottos. We can readily im-

agine this as the abode of witches and devils ; we are reminded of all the Indian tales of Cooper, and those susceptible to superstitious influences will hear the wailing of the braves who died on the fields of battle, in the rustling of the trees and branches above.

The night is calm and still. Every sound is distinctly heard. We inhale an air of refreshing coolness and purity ; the fanciful play of the moonlight upon the water and the rocks produces the most delusive effects, often causing us to wonder where the river begins and where the rocks touch its surface. Every feature of the trip has something strangely fascinating. Everything is so entirely different from every-day life that we can almost imagine ourselves in a different world. The steamer is again made fast to the landing, and we ascend to the city with a profound feeling of gratification at the trip.

The sojourn at Kilbourn will ever form one of the most pleasant reminiscences of our experience. It is here proper to say a few words of praise for the men who, above all others, have contributed to make the Dells known. Captain John Bell, by putting on his beautiful boat, the "Dell Queen," and Mr. H. H. Bennett, the home artist, whose excellent views of some of the most interesting points first attracted attention to the Dells outside of Kilbourn City.—The following account by a special correspondent of the *Chicago Times* of the

MYSTERIOUS ANCIENT MOUNDS

in the vicinity of Kilbourn, will prove very interesting :

Within a radius of ten or twelve miles may be found many of these mounds, fashioned after some animal which existed in those bygone ages. The mounds are generally found in groups, in some places there being as many as fifteen or twenty within a radius of a few rods. Many of the mounds have been opened and bones and implements found, while in others broken pottery has been unearthed. A few years since D. G. W. Jenkins, of this place, upon opening a mound near Newport, found part of a skeleton in a good state of preservation. There is nothing very remarkable about any of the bones, with the exception of the lower jaw, which is very massive and projects well forward. All the bones taken from the above mound were very dark, and it has been found impossible to bleach them. Various opinions have been formed in regard to the remains found in these mounds, as to whether they are the remains of these mound-

builders themselves, or whether the Indians have used these places as burial grounds. After looking at the matter in all its phases, I am inclined to the belief that the Indians, who undoubtedly followed the mound-builders, used these mounds as receptacles for their dead, and in support of my belief I would advance the following proofs: The age of the mounds utterly precludes the possibility of their having been used by the makers themselves as a place for interring their dead. The people whose remains are now exhumed from these mounds must have been interred hundreds of years after the construction of the mounds, for, as a general rule, a body will turn into dust in less than fifty years. These mounds were observed by some of the earliest travelers through this region, and they looked as old then as they do now. As proof of the antiquity of these structures, I would mention the fact that I have seen several mounds on which trees are growing whose age cannot be less than two hundred years, and, in addition to this, remains of other trees may be found which have grown to a good old age and then fallen to decay, and the acorn from which they sprung could not have been planted until after the completion of the mound. From the above facts we must conclude that these mounds were built at least three hundred years ago. There is still another fact that goes to prove a still greater antiquity of these relics of an ancient race. A person may dig through the alluvial soil on the summit of one of these mounds, and then do the same some distance from it, and the depth of the alluvial soil will be found to be the same in both places. I think this indicates, to say the least, that the mounds were built before this deposit of vegetable mold, or else the earth used in their construction was brought from some considerable distance. In view of the above facts it seems impossible for us to entertain for a moment the idea that the remains of the bodies we now find were buried at the building of the mounds. On the other hand it looks more reasonable to suppose that the Indians, who probably succeeded the mound-builders, used the mounds built by their predecessors as places for burying their dead. Skeletons are sometimes found in a perfect state of preservation, and it is quite likely that even the Indians of the present day use these mounds as cemeteries. It seems probable that these earthworks mark the places where the ancient aborigines had built their villages, for, as a general rule, the structures are found in close proximity to water, and it is a noticeable fact that where you find these ruins you will, as a general thing, find the most flourishing villages in the State, showing that the palefaces chose the same spot for their villages as their rude predecessors did before them. I cannot close this without referring to the peculiarities in structure to be found in these mounds. There is one within the village limits which seems to have been made to represent a lizard-like animal. Only the tail and a small portion of the body can now be seen, as in grading a street the remainder of the animal was destroyed. Originally, the figure must have been two hundred feet long, its head pointing toward the west. The part that is left measures about fifty feet in length. The hind legs, which can yet be seen, are only two or three feet long. Very often one of these image or animal mounds will be surrounded by several conical ones. A few miles from here may be found one of the most

curious groups that it has ever been my fortune to see. It occupies a plat ground about five rods wide and eighteen long. Near the southeast corner of the plat is a figure of a deer looking toward the west. Immediately to the north of the deer is a representation of a lizard, the length of it being about eighteen rods. Arranged in a semicircle around the head of the lizard are eight or ten conical mounds, some of them twelve feet in height. In a book published many years ago, the author gave a theory in regard to the construction of the mounds which I will produce as nearly as possible.

There were many different tribes of the mound-builders, and each tribe had chosen an animal as a sign or emblem of their tribe. For instance, one tribe would be represented by a bear, another by a deer, and so on *ad infinitum*. At times these various tribes would war against each other, and the tribe that came off victorious would receive the remaining members of the other tribe, and in commemoration of the event each tribe would build an earth image of their emblematic animal, but the victorious tribe would build their image a little in advance of the conquered tribe. After the completion of these, the tribes would unite in building as many conical mounds as there were tribes in the confederation. In other words, a conical mound was built for each tribe that joined the union. At other places earthworks are found bearing a strong resemblance to breastworks, and they seem to have been used for that purpose, as they are generally found on the brows of opposite hills.

Good-bye, Kilbourn. . Adieu, you wonderful Dells, whose memory will ever be dear to us. On we speed to new places of resort, our next being

SPARTA.

Rising with the lark, we travel the sixty-two miles from Kilbourn at an hour when at home we are wont to be in the arms of Morpheus, arriving at Sparta in time for breakfast. The beautiful, balmy morning air, as it is wafted to our grateful senses over fields of new-mown hay, filling with its inimitable fragrance the palace in which we travel, combined with the interesting landscape, the principal objects of note in which are the number of bluffs, singly and in groups, towering up to the height of several hundred feet, the most prominent being Lone Rock, Twin Bluffs and the Devil's Chimney. This region is celebrated for its fishing and hunting, the rivers abounding in fish of every variety of the finny tribe, the festive trout also being caught in great numbers. Of game, there is a superabundance of bear, wolves, deer, foxes, ducks, geese, swan, quail, pigeons, partridge and prairie chickens.

The road leads through a number of embryo cities, their prosperity being assured by the laughing fields of grain amidst which they are located. Mauston and Tomah are the largest of the places we pass, Tomah being the annual resort of a large number of anglers from the west and south, it being celebrated for its magnificent trout fishing.



CASTLE ROCK, NEAR SPARTA.

Sparta is a charming city of considerable commercial importance, with a population of four thousand, enjoying a wide reputation as a popular summer resort, both for the health-seeker and tourist. Its altitude being one of the highest in the State, the atmosphere is noted for its remarkable purity, and is wonderfully exhilarating. It is this pure air, freed from moisture and the taints of miasmatic sections, that affords the invigorating and healing influences so essential to the weakened lungs, oxygenizing the blood and imparting new life and vigor to the enfeebled phys-

ical powers. The influences of this air, in connection with the curative properties of the famous mineral springs of Sparta, have established it as one of the principal spas of the country, sixteen artesian wells having been sunk in different parts of the town since the first discovery of the merits of the water in 1869. The



MINERAL SPRING, SPARTA, WIS.

analysis of the water of one of the springs by Professor Hirsh discloses the fact that it contains a larger proportion of iron than any other well yet discovered in this country or Europe, resembling very much the famous Ems springs, of Germany. Associated with the tonic properties of the water are found the salts of soda, magnesia, litha, sodium, etc., minutely proportioned and held in perfect solution, forming a *pure chalybeate*, peculiarly

adapted to the relief and cure of all cases of nervous debility, derangement of the blood, etc. Eminent medical skill will be found at Sparta, and excellent accommodations at the hotels. The Warner House, which burnt down during last winter, is being replaced by a large edifice, to be called the Sparta Springs Hotel, and which will contain every modern improvement—Turkish bath establishment, bowling alleys, etc. Several other hotels and



TROUT FALLS, NEAR SPARTA.

numerous private boarding houses rival with each other in excellence of accommodations, the prices at each being moderate. Fine liveries are supplied by several well-kept stables, the beauty of the surrounding country inviting to daily drives. Among the prominent attractions of scenery are Castle Rock, Chimney Rock and Hollow Bluff, all having historic legends, Castle Rock towering majestically to a height of seven hundred and fifty feet above the level of Lake Michigan, and affording from its summit a splen-

did view, the blue hills of Minnesota, across the father of water, being plainly visible; the valleys and plateaux, with their rich farms and cultivated gardens, streams and creeks, pretty farm-houses, etc., forming a scene of panoramic beauty and interest. The beautiful lawn at the foot of Castle Rock is a favorite picnic ground; the streams abound with speckled trout, and Sparta lays just claim to being one of the most favored, and certainly is one of the most fashionable, resorts in the Northwest.

We take the morning train from Sparta, and in succession pass through Herseyville, Rockland, Bangor, West Salem, reaching La Crosse after a ride of one hour through a very interesting, picturesque and wealthy country, teeming with the riches of the soil—the industrious farmers' reward—inhabited by people who have every reason to be happy. Our conductor informs us that Bangor is one of the favorite hunting and fishing resorts in the State—deer, foxes and wild turkeys, together with all kinds of fowl, abounding in the immediate neighborhood, a fine trout stream flowing through the village, the La Crosse river near by affording excellent bass, pickerel, pike and other fishing.

LA CROSSE

is a city of over ten thousand inhabitants, located on the Mississippi, the site of the present city for many generations having been the great ball-playing ground of the Indian tribes for many hundred miles around. The early French visitors called the peculiar game played by the aborigines *La Crosse*, and from it the present important manufacturing and commercial city has derived its name. We learn of nothing of special interest to the tourist at this point, except that here we cross the Mississippi, coming for the first time in sight of the grand old "Father of Waters." We leave the old Indian ball ground with its modern habitations, great business blocks, bootblacks, newsboys and business activity. We are bent on pleasure and a further acquaintance with the country. Here we go across the Mississippi, over a grand, elegant bridge of the most approved pattern, built by the American Bridge Company, first across the "old channel," between the Wisconsin shore and Minnesota island, then over the "main chan-

nel," between this island and the Minnesota shore, the total length of the bridge being nearly seventeen hundred feet, after passing which we reach the soil of

MINNESOTA,

the "Empire State of the New Northwest," as she proudly and justly calls herself. The scenery for the first few miles presents little of special note. There are some swamps, rich fields and glorious meadows; the country is well settled. We pass through a number of villages, which, however, look very quiet and uninteresting, and there is nothing special to remark until we approach Winona, the "Queen City of Minnesota," named after fair Winona, the beautiful Indian maiden, whose fame Longfellow has sung. The city is noted as one of the largest grain markets in the Northwest. Its location is superb, climate renowned for its salubrity, attracting invalids from all parts of the country. The grand building yonder is the State Normal School, noted for its educational advantages. Winona is one of the most substantial and prosperous cities of its size west of the Mississippi, located in a section of Minnesota famous for its productiveness.

From La Crosse the far famed River Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway follows the banks of the Mississippi, in full view of the magnificent and ever-varying scenery of this grandest of rivers. The high bluffs on either side denote the original banks of the river, from which its waters have been slowly receding with every succeeding century, until now navigation is rendered difficult in parts of the river during dry seasons.

Passing through Minneiska and Kellogg, the next point of importance and interest is Wabasha, at the southern end of Lake Pepin and opposite the mouth of the Chippewa river. Here the grand capital of the great Sioux nation existed for centuries before the pale-faced European came to disturb the savage rule of the red man. At Wabasha the wigwam of the grand sachem was located, and from this point radiated the governmental administration of the Sioux and Dakota Indians, the various tribes here holding their periodical councils.



LAKE PEPIN, WITH VIEW OF MAIDEN ROCK.

But about the ancient Indian capital traces of a still older race
list, and the archæologist may find at this place ample opportu-
ties for the pursuit of his special science. As in other localities
along the Mississippi, the mound-builders have left here the traces



SCENE ON LAKE PEPIN.

of their handiwork. Hundreds of mounds surround the present
city, inviting the curious to delve into their depths and unearth
the hidden historical treasures that must lie there buried.

The vicinity is the point of entrance for numerous steamers
onto the Mississippi, and besides the Chippewa, already referred



LAKE PEPIN ON THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PAUL R. R.

W. L. STURTEVANT

to, the Tombia and many smaller streams discharge near here their wealth of crystal tribute to the father of waters. Everything calculated to entrance the sportsman, angler, or idler, is spread out here with the profusion only known to bounteous nature. Game fish of all varieties, and wild fowl, together with deer, elk, foxes, wolves, and other game in plenty, make the neighborhood of Wabasha the paradise of the hunter and fisher.

LAKE PEPIN.

We now speed along an expanse of the Mississippi, from three to five miles in width and fully twenty-five miles long, called Lake Pepin, a sheet of water of crystalline purity and of beauty unsurpassed. Not an island dots the surface to obscure the view of its surroundings—the giant bluffs, sharp-peaked pyramids and castellated rocks, relieved by mounts of gentle outline, rival with the most interesting portions of the Rhine. The thousand beauties clustering about this region cannot be adequately described, nor can even a proper idea thereof be conveyed within the limits of a brief sketch. Among the points remarkable, even where everything is remarkable, "Sugar Loaf," a large bluff whose contour is suggested by its name, and "Maiden Rock," are worthy of particular mention. The latter especially will always excite the liveliest interest of all visitors to this famed region. It is here that fair Winona, on the day appointed for her wedding to an Indian brave whom she detested, sung the death-song and precipitated herself from the brow of the cliff to the depth below.

On the banks of Lake Pepin are located and passed by our train, Read's Landing, a great lumbering point, and Lake City, a beautiful city of several thousand inhabitants, the objective point of many tourists. Eight miles above Lake City is

FRONTENAC,

the "Newport of the Northwest," situated at the head of Lake Pepin, having all the advantages of its grand and magnificent scenery, located fifty-eight miles from St. Paul and three hundred and fifty-one from Chicago.

The natural attractions of Frontenac are greater than at any other point in the State, considered as a combination of hunting,



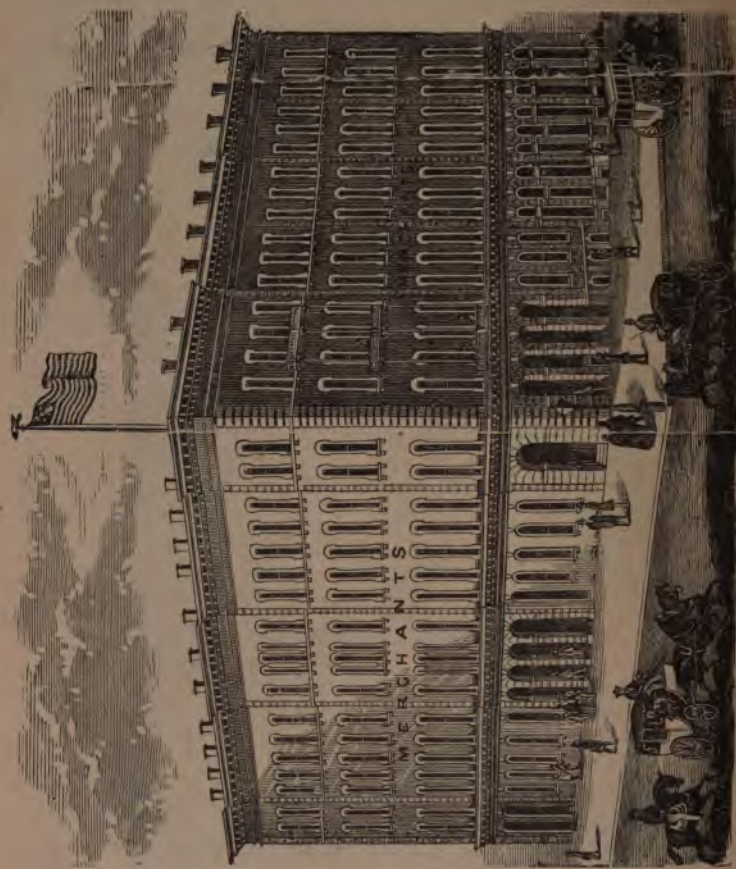
FRONTENAC, MINN.—ON LAKE SUPERIOR

hing, boating, bathing, and the numerous delights of a fashionable watering-place. Frontenac is not only what nature has designed it should be, but art and civilization have molded the raw material until at this time it is richly deserving of the flattering



SCENE NEAR RED WING, MINN.

ame it has been accorded. To the points of interest up and down the lake, steamers and steam yachts ply incessantly; while sailing for scores of miles, for pleasure boats, is not anywhere to be excelled. One particular feature at Frontenac will be appreciated by the sportsman: it is one of the few localities



MERCHANTS' HOTEL, ST. PAUL, MINN.

left in the Northwest, near civilization, where the grouse shooting is good.

The village stands upon a plateau above and a little distance back of the river. The long, sharp cape extending into the lake is Point au Sable, whereon tradition tells us the earliest military post established in this region was erected, far back in the past, when Count Frontenac was French governor of Canada, and sent out the first expedition for the exploration of the Mississippi river. There is an excellent hotel at this place, located only a few rods from the railway depot.

The superior opportunities for drives and boating excursions from Frontenac render it particularly attractive, the scenery of the upper river, the well-graded roads and the perfection of the Minnesota climate combining to make them highly enjoyable.

The next point of importance after leaving Frontenac is

RED WING,

a thrifty and beautifully located city on the Mississippi, where the train stops for a most excellent dinner.

HASTINGS

is reached next, at which point also there are many attractions in scenery and good fishing and hunting. Here the road again crosses the Mississippi, leaving it to the left, and after traveling nineteen miles further we come to

ST. PAUL,

the great commercial and railroad center of the Northwest. From here the bands of iron extend to the extreme northern boundary of Minnesota, connecting at St. Vincent with the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad for Manitoba and the vast New Northwest; the Northern Pacific Railroad, leading to Bismarck and the Black Hills through the richest farming sections and the largest wheat farms of the world. As a commercial metropolis, St. Paul is very important, but to the tourist also it offers advantages as the center of a region abounding in natural beauty. The



METROPOLITAN HOTEL - ST. PAUL, MINN.

cation of the city is a very eligible one, on the east bank of the Mississippi, upon high bluffs overlooking the river, rising to a height of from fifty to one hundred feet, and crowned with stately



FOUNTAIN CAVE.

business houses and the elegant homes of wealthy citizens. A short drive of two miles to *Lake Como*, and a mile farther to *Phoenicia's Lake*, known for its excellent fishing, is very interesting. Far more interesting, however, than these are *Bald Eagle Lake*, distant twelve miles, and



WHITE BEAR LAKE, MINNESOTA.

WHITE BEAR LAKE,

fourteen miles from St. Paul, widely known as one of the most favorite resorts in the vicinity. Here the hotel accommodations



LEIP HOUSE, WHITE BEAR LAKE.

are of a very superior character, billiards, bowling alleys, and all the paraphernalia of a first-class summer resort having been most liberally provided. The drive to White Bear is very pleasant; it is also reached by the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, which runs

frequent excursion trains between St. Paul and the lake. *Elmo Lake*, though small, is also very pretty. *Lake Calhoun* only lacks somebody to give it notoriety, it possessing every natural advantage to make it attractive. Latterly, *Forest Lake* (twenty-four



WILLIAMS HOUSE, WHITE BEAR LAKE.

miles from St. Paul) has come to note as a favorable resort, and many other lakes equally beautiful are merely awaiting their day. At nearly all the lakes named good hotel accommodations are found, and the opportunities for rowing, sailing and bathing are nowhere better. Steam yachts ply on many of them. As for natural beauty they are peerless, their pretty shores, the exten-

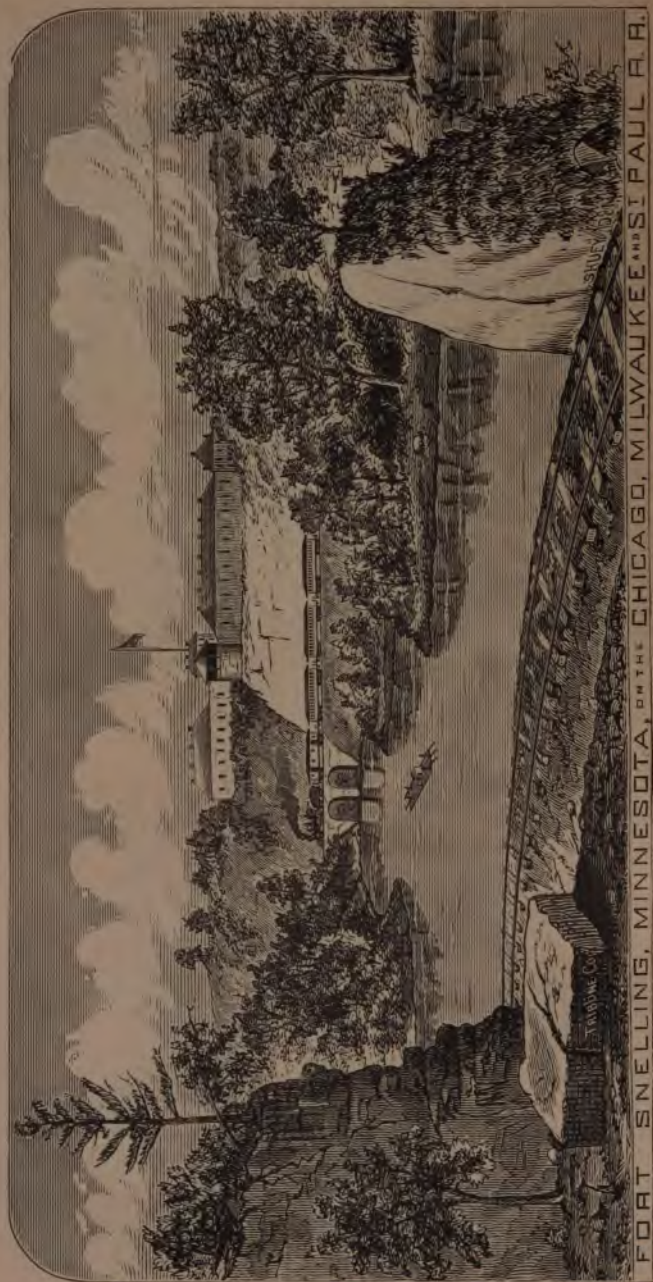
sive groves and forests, in the midst of which they are located, the excellent fishing and hunting drawing hither the general tourist, the angler and hunter alike. Pickerel and black bass of a superior flavor predominate among the finny inmates of the deep, clear waters of the lakes, the game consisting of deer, pheasants, prairie chickens, quails, pigeons, rabbits, woodcock and snipe. Of the exhilarating climate of Minnesota, its pure, life-giving air, so much has been said and written that it would be superfluous to say more regarding it here. The thousands of men and women now living in the State, enjoying the best of health, who came here years ago with shattered constitutions, furnish living testimony of its superiority.

Fountain Cave, at St. Paul, is a great attraction for tourists, as is also Carver's Cave, where Carver claimed his famous treaty with the Indians was made. The vicinity of St. Paul abounds in caves and other interesting features in the sandstone rocks, the scenery throughout being grand and interesting.

From St. Paul the train conveys us over the long bridge to the other side of the Mississippi, passing along the foot of high, rocky bluffs, until we reach

FORT SNELLING.

The location of this fort, erected in 1820 by Colonel Josiah Snelling, is very admirable, and a more prominent and favorable site could not possibly have been selected. Standing upon a high bluff, at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, a commanding view is had from the pavilion in the fort over the surrounding country—a landscape of surpassing beauty. On the opposite shore of the river lies Mendota, the oldest village in the State, established here, under the protection afforded by the fort, in the days when white men were scarce in Minnesota, the red man reigning supreme—checked in his mad onslaughts against encroaching civilization at this point only. Now, the eye wanders over fields and gardens, peaceful homes and pretty villages, while below us lies the steel track of a railway, whose network in these once wild Northwestern States comprises nearly two thousand miles, uniting cities of commercial importance, located where



FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA, ON THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R. R.

the wigwam stood scarce a generation ago. The military character of our surroundings vividly reminds us of the past, contrasting so intensely with the present, as we behold it. Two



FALLS OF MINNEHAHA.

miles further, by the railroad, we come to Minnehaha Station, at which the famous

MINNEHAHA FALLS

never fail to charm the visitor. "Laughing Water"—one gentle leap over a wall of almost perpendicular rock, the stream breaks into a million braided rills, falling like a shower of diamonds and snowflakes, the foam below rising in a veil of mist. A pathway leading under the fall gives an opportunity to view it from

behind. A stairway and bridge lead to the wild basin, into which the water pours.

"In the land of the Dakotahs,
Where the Falls of Minnehaha
Flash and gleam among the oak trees
Laugh and leap into the valley—"



SILVER CASCADE.

A few miles from Minnehaha is

MINNEAPOLIS,

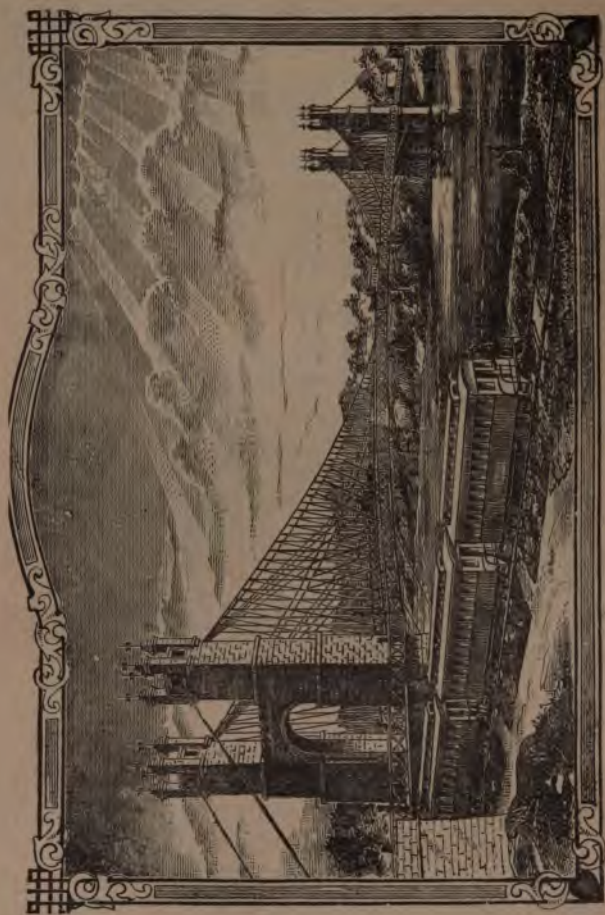
the "North Star City," the terminus of the River Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Its location, on both sides of the Mississippi, at the St. Anthony Falls—a succession of rapids—with its one hundred and twenty thousand horsepower, is both beautiful and one of the most desirable in the

country for a great manufacturing center, such as Minneapolis is. A fine suspension bridge, above the Falls, connects the two parts of the city (the original Minneapolis and the former city of St. Anthony, now united). The city itself is of very fine appearance, with wide, clean streets, elegant business blocks and hotels, and residences which, in point of elegance, are nowhere excelled. We notice the same life and activity found in St. Paul, and, in fact, throughout this Northwestern country. In the vicinity of Minneapolis are a number of very interesting attractions, among them Silver Cascade, Bridal Veil, a deep cave opposite the Falls



NICOLLET HOUSE.

on the St. Anthony, on the east side, and a number of beautiful lakes. The drives from the city are very pleasant, the scenery beautiful and the roads in fine condition. Among the smaller lakes, within easy reach from the city, noted for their beautiful scenery and opportunities for enjoyment, are Harriet, Cedar and Medicine lakes. Fifteen miles from the city is Lake Minnetonka, "Big Water," in the language of the Sioux, which, by reason of its extent and superior attractions, is becoming one of the greatest watering places in the State. Arriving at Wayzata, the railway station of the St. Paul and Pacific road at the lake, the visitor's attention is attracted by the large fleet of steamers lying at the



SUSPENSION BRIDGE, MINNEAPOLIS.

wharves awaiting the arrival of the trains. These steamers ply regularly between Wayzata and the village of Excelsior, on the opposite side of the lake, numberless sail and row-boats also being on hand.

Minnetonka is made up of a series of bays, some twenty-five in number, which form a chain of what appears to be a succession of distinct lakes, but are joined by estuaries, many of which are navigable by the steamers.



EXCELSIOR HOUSE, LAKE MINNETONKA.

The banks, covered by a heavy growth of forest trees, the numerous jutting points—some steep and abrupt, others sloping gently to the water's edge, the stretches of marsh, resembling vast lawns, and the numerous picturesque islands, all covered with the living green of the foliage, combine to form a picture of varied beauty most pleasing to the eye. The general shape of the lake, with its jutting points and crooked beaches, give it a shoreline of over one hundred miles, and an exploration of all its bays would afford a good week's enjoyment.

Lake Minnetonka has long enjoyed a wide reputation as a resort for the tourist, and particularly the sportsman, drawn hither by



UPPER LAKE MINNETONKA.

the excellent fishing and hunting. The hotel accommodations are very good, and ample for the entertainment of a large number of guests. Much attention has recently been drawn to Lake



GLEASON'S HOTEL, WAYZATA, MINN.

Minnetonka by the location here of the park and camp grounds established by the

MINNETONKA LAKE PARK ASSOCIATION,

the design of the Association being to provide a resort for those desiring "a place of summer resort where, besides the allure-



HALSTED NARROWS—LAKE MINNETONKA.

ments of a beautiful lake and the most charming natural surroundings, there should be added such moral, spiritual, intellectual, æsthetic and social attractions as would draw together people of literary, scientific or religious tastes, for the mutual benefits and delightful recreations afforded."

The park will be ready for visitors about June 15, 1879. The Sabbath School Assembly will be held August 6 to 20, 1879, and a mammoth Temperance Congress August 2 to 6. A Musical Convention and an Educational Convention will probably also be held, but no date has been fixed yet. Information regarding the park, its purposes, etc., will be furnished by the President of the Association, Mr. R. H. Gilmore, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The

Association will build a large hotel, to accommodate three hundred guests, and arrange boating excursions and entertainments of various kinds, providing for the pleasure and comfort of visitors.

At the various lakes named there are a number of mineral springs, some of them of remarkable curative powers; the fishing at nearly all the lakes is exceptionally fine, the general varieties being found. Of game, the ruffed grouse is the most notable



MINNETONKA HOUSE.

and very plentiful. Minneapolis and St. Paul, with their beautiful surroundings, and the many attractions of the cities themselves, have a national reputation as resorts for the tourist and sportsman, and will ever remain the center of attraction for a multitude of visitors to the Golden Northwest.

PRIOR LAKE,

on the Hastings and Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, forty-five miles from Minneapolis, is destined to become a favorite resort, not only for Minneapolis and St. Paul, but the entire Northwest. This magnificent body of water is seven miles long, in some places nearly two miles wide,



PRIMA LAKE, MINNESOTA, ON THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST PAUL RAILWAY.

and, like most of the forest lakes, its shores are irregular and uneven, points extending out into the water in many places, dividing the body of water into bays, giving a shore-line of some sixty miles.

At the south end, divided from Prior Lake by a narrow strip of land, is Spring Lake, a handsome sheet of water, nearly circular in form. Prior Lake is fed from Spring Lake, which derives its supply from a very large spring that boils up out of the ground some miles away. There is no visible outlet to Prior Lake, and the water probably passes off into the Minnesota River through a subterranean passage. Surrounded by a growth of large timber, except in one or two places where farms have been cleared, with high banks, and some ten islands in its midst, Prior Lake combines all the elements of beauty and picturesqueness peculiar to our forest lakes, and is famed for the inexhaustible supply of fish contained in its waters. The varieties of fish are the same contained in other Minnesota lakes, but the bass caught there are far ahead of any found elsewhere.

Salmon and trout have been planted in this lake by the ten thousands, and are being caught in great numbers. There is an abundance of game; deer, grouse, prairie chickens, quail, squirrels, rabbits, woodcock, duck and geese. The hotel accommodations at Prior Lake are very good, a great number of row and sail boats are on the lake; billiards, etc., provide enjoyment on rainy days, and for a place to roam and enjoy yourself Prior Lake is difficult to excel.

Those wishing to see the country, and to return over a different route than the one taken in going, have an excellent opportunity of doing so by returning from St. Paul over the Iowa and Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, via Northfield, Faribault, Owatonna, Austin, Prairie du Chien and Madison, the route traversing the rich southern counties of Minnesota and some of the best country in Northern Iowa and Southern Wisconsin. This route presents many attractions, and is the one we adopt on our return trip. The first point of special interest is



CASTLE ROCK, NEAR NORTHFIELD, MINN.

FARIBAULT,

the largest and most beautiful city on the division named, located at the confluence of the Straight and Cannon Rivers. It is quite an educational point, having located there "St. Mary's Hall," a seminary for the education of young ladies in all the higher branches of education; "Shattuck Hall," a semi-military high school and "Seabury Hall," an institution for the education of young men for the Episcopal ministry. All the above are under the supervision of Right Reverend H. B. Whipple, the universally beloved Bishop of Minnesota. "Bethlehem Academy," a Catho-

lic high school for young ladies, and the State Institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind, are also located here.

The country surrounding Faribault is dotted with beautiful lakes, abounding in the usual varieties of fish. Among these lakes we mention Cannon Lake, two and a half miles from the city, three miles in length by one and a half miles wide, Roberts, Cedar, French, Dudley, Moza-ka, Tuff, Fox and Circle lakes, all within a radius of ten miles from the city, ranging in size from one to three miles. These lakes are all romantically located in the "Big Woods," good roads lead thereto, and there is fine sport at nearly all of them. On the prairie to the east there are plenty of prairie chickens, and in the timber to the north and west and about the lakes are found partridge, quail, woodcock, snipe, squirrels, rabbits and ducks. On Cannon Lake is a small steamboat, used expressly for pleasure parties, and on the other lakes are sail and row-boats. Two mineral springs, the waters of which are claimed to possess superior properties, have done much toward making Faribault a place of summer resort. It is a beautiful city, with fine business houses and residences, good hotels, excellent drives and fine scenery.

OWATONNA,

the next place of importance on the road, also claims attention in having several mineral springs and is surrounded by a country abounding with wealth and possessing the rare beauties of the Minnesota prairies.

Thirty-three miles from Owatonna the train lands us at

AUSTIN,

a city of considerable commercial importance, a few miles north of the Iowa State line. Here two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway diverge, the Austin and Mason City line leading to Mason City, where it connects with the Iowa Central Railroad for Ottumwa, St. Louis, Kansas City and all points south and southwest, the other line leading east. Ten miles west of Mason City, on the Iowa and Dakota Division, is

CLEAR LAKE,

the Methodist camp ground and summer resort of the Northwest. The location of the ground is very attractive, on the high shore of the lake, overlooking the broad expanse of its crystal waters. Clear Lake is the southernmost of the lakes in the Northwest so famous as summer resorts, and during the four years of its exist-



ence has already gained wide and favorable reputation. The lake is specially adapted for bathing, the water being delightfully temperate, and gradually deepening from the shore, rendering wading far into the lake perfectly safe. A large number of sail and row boats, as also several steamers, dance upon its waters, the entire shore affording good landing points and many quiet retreats and lovely rambles. The island in the center of the lake is a favorite resort, regular trips being made between it and the village by several of the steamers. The fishing is excellent, and game plenty

during the season, particularly in the summer months. Besides these advantages, Clear Lake possesses another feature of great value, its mineral wells, considered the most valuable in the state of Iowa, for the cure of kidney diseases, rheumatism, etc. These, with the ample forests of native shade trees, the beautiful drives and shady walks, make up some of the natural attractions. Added to these are the facilities

CAMP-MEETING AND EXCURSION GROUNDS.

with their spacious and comfortable parlors, smoking hall, refreshment rooms, dormitories, tennis courts, and tennis grounds, graveled walks, croquet grounds, and everything calculated to render the place attractive.

During the excursion season, Clear Lake has great assemblages, beginning with the "Lower State Teachers' Association," during the last days of June. This convention will be, in fact, an inter-state assembly, many teachers from adjoining and distant States having made arrangements to attend. Following this will be the fourth annual meeting of the "Sunday School Assembly of the Northwest," embracing a grand celebration of the "Glorious Fourth," comprising railroad, steam and sail boat excursions, orations, picnics, and an immense gathering of all the Sunday-Schools in the surrounding country. This will last two weeks, and will be succeeded by the "Ministerial and Theological Institute of the Northwest," being an association of ministers from the various conferences in the Northwest for special instruction and mutual improvement in the most essential elements of ministerial labor and efficiency. This gathering will close simultaneously with the opening of the fourth annual session of the famous "Clear Lake Camp Meeting," which annually attracts vast assemblages of people, and which is designed to be made specially attractive this year. The season will close with the "Musical Institute and Convention of the Northwest," which is expected to last not less than three weeks, and to embrace several grand vocal and instrumental concerts.

Taken altogether, Clear Lake offers many inducements unequaled at any other resort in the Northwest, none the least of

which are the facilities with which it is reached from every direction. A large platform has been erected on the grounds, which touch the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and at which trains stop, landing and receiving passengers and baggage. The village of Clear Lake has several hotels and boarding houses, good accommodations being also furnished on the excursion grounds.

Ninety miles west of Clear Lake, is

SPENCER, IOWA,

twenty-two miles north of which is the hunters' and anglers' paradise, yet new and comparatively unknown, but sure to become one of the most favorite resorts in this entire region —

SPIRIT LAKE,

reached from Spencer by a good line of stages or livery, over excellent roads and through a delightful country. There are several lakes close together, viz: Spirit Lake, six miles long and from two to five miles wide; East Akoboje, six miles in length by one in width; West Akoboje, six and a half miles long by from one to four miles wide, indented by numerous bays and points, with sandy beaches and bold and rocky shores, surrounded by groves of maple, oak, cedar and elm. These lakes are literally alive with various kinds of fish, among which the buffalo fish, caught in great numbers, is specially notable, attaining a weight of from ten to seventy-five pounds. Prairie chickens, ducks, brant, wild geese, cranes, swans, pelicans and some deer constitute a variety of game surpassed nowhere within the confines of civilization. Sail and row boats are supplied, and good hotel accommodations found at Spencer and Spirit Lake, at both of which places carriages also can be hired. Everything is new and crude about these lakes, and little is known of them outside of their immediate vicinity. They enjoy a local celebrity, however, which is widening each year, and many already flock here annually from distant parts, most of them bringing tents and camping out. The scenery throughout is interesting, and on West Akoboje particularly beautiful and equal to any found in this section.

The northern counties of Iowa and the southern counties of Dakota Division, on which Clear Lake is situated, contain some of the best farming land in the West. The rich, black, alluvial soil attains an average depth of 18 inches, and is enormous. These lands are as yet almost unoccupied, but immigrants are flocking to them with great rapidity since the completion of the railway. Located in the north-west corner of the Union, bounded on the north by the Canadian provinces, and on the west by isolated counties, these lands are of great value, and are highly valued in value to the standard of the average land in the West. Their superior quality and abundance of crops, such as corn, garden products and stock raising, have attracted the attention of pioneers long before the great westward movement. The railway passes through many rich fields and prairie lands. The country is undulating, well watered by numerous streams, and is full of clear and cold water. The climate is healthy and agreeable. The sportsman will find this section of the West full of game. The Missouri, abounding with game of the most excellent kind. Between Spencer and Clear Lake are many fine cities, such as Emmitsburg and Algona being the most important.

From Clear Lake East, numerous villages and thriving cities are passed, Mason City, Charles City, Galman, Port Hope and McGregor following in the order named. At the latter point the Mississippi is crossed on a pontoon bridge, connecting McGregor with Prairie du Chien, on the Wisconsin side. We now travel through one of the oldest sections of Wisconsin, past rich farms, and a succession of comfortable looking villages and cities, until, ninety-eight miles from Prairie du Chien, we arrive at

MADISON,

the beautiful Capital of Wisconsin, famous for the beauty of its site, the charms of its exquisite surroundings, the elegance of its houses and the salubrity of its climate. Madison is located upon two hills, on the isthmus, between Lakes Mendota and Monona, a mile in width. Lake Mendota is seven miles long and four wide, the largest of the four lakes here; the other two are Waukesha and Kegonsa, and all are joined together by a small stream,

forming a magnificent "chain." These beautiful bodies of water, surrounded by hills, forests and undulating lawns, have made Madison famous as the most beautiful of capitals, and a most desirable summer resort.

Of the attractions for the tourist, boating naturally takes the first rank, and the lakes are constantly alive with steamers, sail



VILAS HOUSE, MADISON.

and row boats. Regattas and races are of frequent occurrence. Numerous resorts on the two largest lakes, chief among them Winnequah and Lakeside on Monona, contribute to the pleasures of rowing and sailing. The fishing in these lakes is superb, and considerable game is also yet found.

In the vicinity of Madison are many charming drives, the most favorite being known as the University drive, leading to the State University, located upon a steep hill, from which a delightful view of the beautiful city and its magnificent surround-

ings is had. A sunset viewed from the hill is particularly grand, defying description.

Madison has been laid out and built with great care, and is one of the handsomest cities in the country. Its claim to being one of the grandest summer resorts is well founded, since it has all the requisites of a first-class resort in the beauty of its scenery, the many opportunities for enjoyment and recreation, unsurpassed hotel accommodations and select society, the mag-



PARK HOTEL, MADISON.

nificence of its climate and the presence of a valuable mineral spring also adding to its popularity.

Madison is the westernmost of the summer resorts of Wisconsin on the Prairie du Chien Division. Fifty-four miles to the East and forty-two miles West of Milwaukee, is

PALMYRA,

in the southeastern corner of Jefferson county, which latter borders on Waukesha county, the far-famed summer resort and mineral springs county of the Northwest. Palmyra shares many



BIDWELL HOUSE, PALMYRA, WIS.

of the attractions of Waukesha county, possessing its superior climate, a small lake containing a variety of fish and the renowned thermal, chalybeate, sulphur and magnesia springs, which are attracting such wide attention. Excellent hotel accommodations, fine drives, churches of various denominations, and, in the fall, a large variety of game, among which the sportive fox, render Palmyra a most desirable place for the visitor. The country around Palmyra is hilly and heavily wooded, with ranges of bluffs intersecting the smiling fields, making picturesque contrasts of ravine, glen and valley.

WAUKESHA.

Twenty-one miles east of Palmyra and the same distance west of Milwaukee, is this pleasant little city of four thousand inhabitants, on the Fox river, whose fame has been echoed throughout the world and which to-day is without a rival as a watering place and fast becoming the leading spa in the country. The efficacy of the water of the ten *analyzed* and recognized fountains of health located at Waukesha, in all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, and for strengthening and purifying the blood, has been tested by tens of thousands of sufferers, both in our own country and abroad, the reputation of the water having established a market for it everywhere, it now being shipped to every quarter of the globe, and the most wonderful cures by its use alone are recorded. A cure in cases of kidney and kindred diseases is almost certain, when the curative properties of the water are aided by the beneficial influences of the climate of Southern Wisconsin, and many of the most prominent physicians annually send such patients to Waukesha with most gratifying success. Among the springs which have gained the widest reputation are the Bethesda and Fountain.

The location of Waukesha is beautiful, in a wooded, hilly country, and it is easily accessible from every point of the compass. Its hotels are renowned for their elegance and superior character, rivaling with any found at the most fashionable resorts known. The Fountain House, which burned down at the close of the season of 1878, has been rebuilt on a grander scale than

WAKESMAN'S KODIAK STRIP HOUSE




before, and now has accommodations for one thousand guests, affording every modern luxury and convenience. Several other hotels of excellent character and numerous first-class boarding houses supply the wants of the tourist and invalid.

Waukesha is one of the most popular resorts in the United States, and during the watering season a very animated place, full of life and gayety. Although located in the center of Waukesha county, it has no lake in its immediate vicinity, but is within easy driving distance of Oconomowoc, Nashotah, Pewaukee and the other points previously described, with all the beautiful bodies of water and attractive scenery around them. During the season a line of elegant four-in-hand Concord coaches are run regularly between Waukesha and Oconomowoc, affording opportunities to enjoy "coaching" in the old-fashioned style, the route leading through most delightful scenery and over excellent, well-kept roads.

A sojourn at Waukesha is the last of the many pleasant episodes during a vacation ramble over the principal lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and the foregoing description closes this chapter of our Guide. The pleasures and experiences of the trip are varied, and every portion of it highly interesting. The incomparably salubrious climate of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Iowa cannot fail to bring lasting benefit to invalids and to persons of overtaxed minds and bodies. The life-imparting waters of the mineral springs will be gratefully remembered by those who derived benefit from their use, the scenery along the route, the charming beauty of Waukesha county, the grandeur of the wonderful Dells at Kilbourn City, and the magnificent panorama on the Upper Mississippi will always remain a source of admiration; the sportsman will take with him reminiscences of successful fishing and hunting expeditions in this El Dorado for the disciples of Walton and Nimrod; the beautiful drives and promenades, the many boating excursions enjoyed at almost every point, the excellence of the hotels nearly everywhere, the gayeties at the many prominent resorts—and last, but not least, the comparatively small cost of such an extended tour, render it one of the most pleasant rambles imag-

inable. Taking each point by itself, notably Pewaukee, Hartland, Nashotah, Oconomowoc, Kilbourn City and Waukesha, we find a variety of attractions at each, which cannot be equaled anywhere, and unhesitatingly pronounce their superiority, admonishing all in search of health, pleasure and recreation to visit this section of the "Golden Northwest."



In the following pages will be presented a description of Green Lake and a brief sketch of the principal points of resort on the Wisconsin Central and Southern Minnesota Railroads, reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

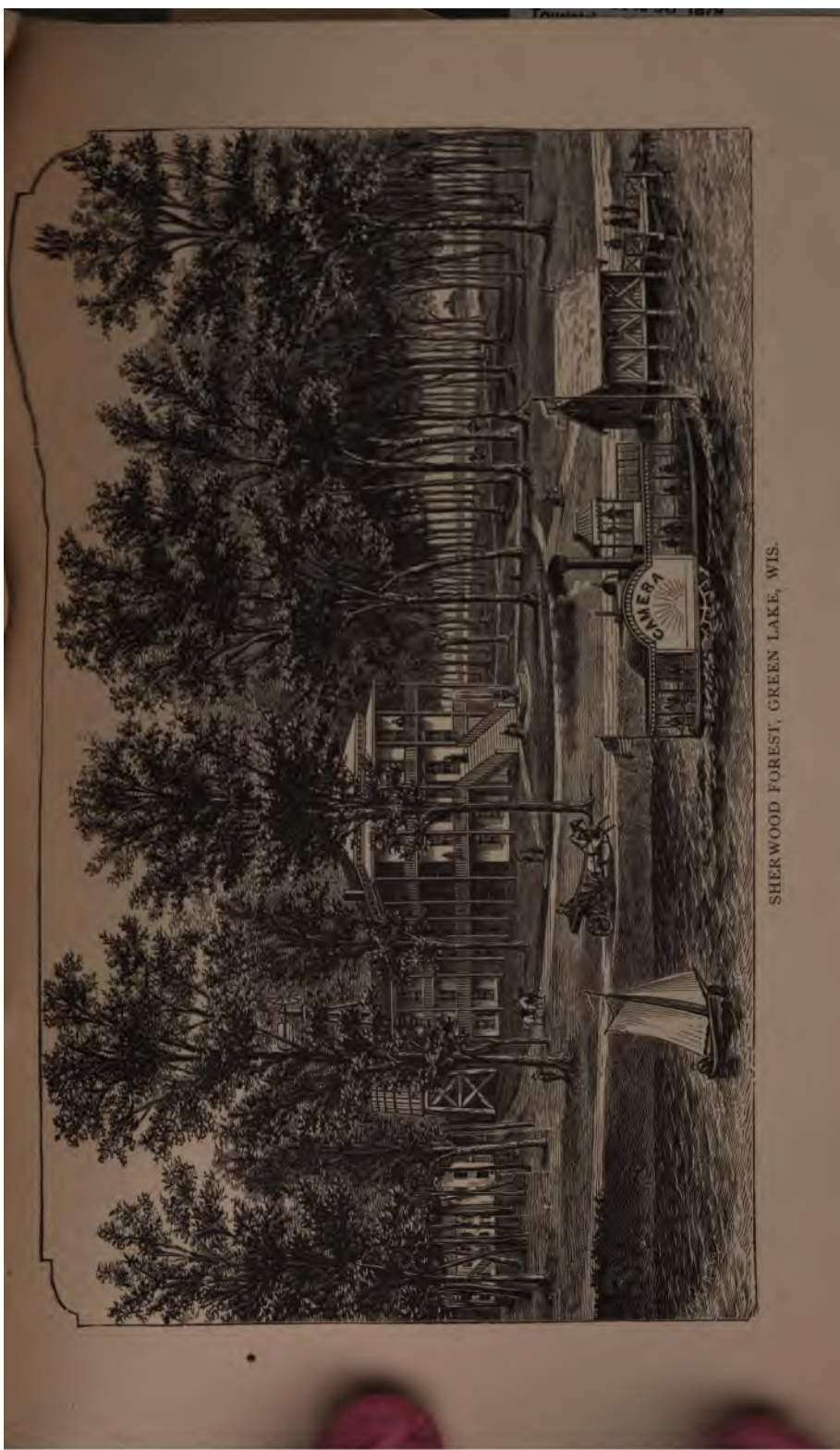


GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN.

This magnificent sheet of pure spring water, located a short distance from Green Lake station, on the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad, has become a favorite resort and one of the most successful competitors for the patronage of summer tourists. Situated in a charming landscape, with forests of stately oaks and far-stretching prairies, with fine drives, its scenic attractions are unsurpassed. The lake is one of the largest in the State, comprising forty-five square miles, resembling Lake Michigan in shape. It affords the finest fishing, and is famous for its duck shooting, while the facilities for rowing and sailing are nowhere better.

Green Lake has most excellent hotels, kept by enterprising landlords, Sherwood Forest and the Oakwood being the most prominent, and furnishing accommodations rarely found outside of larger cities, both being supplied with every convenience, telephones, etc.

Green Lake derives its name from the color of its water. The scenery of its shores is varying from beautiful grassy slopes to high, rocky cliffs, bordered with evergreens, presenting the greatest diversity of physical character. The lake is not a "pretty little mill pond," on the contrary, it has crested waves of formidable proportions, and when lashed into foam looks anything but placid. The hotels named are both located upon the banks of the lake, in full view of the picturesque scenery of the deep, clear water and its charming surroundings. The route to Green Lake is via Milwaukee and Ripon, over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway; thence six miles over the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad to destination, the connection being made in same depot immediately upon arrival of the train from the South.



SHERWOOD FOREST, GREEN LAKE, WIS.

Summer Resorts on the "Lake Superior Line."

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

Connecting in same depots in Milwaukee and Portage with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.



ELKHART LAKE, WIS.

ELKHART LAKE.

This charming lake is located sixty-two miles north of Milwaukee, covering an area of about six hundred acres, very irregular in outline, with jutting bluffs beneath whose shades the crystal water slumbers, so pure and clear that the white sand at the

bottom can be plainly seen at a depth of twenty to twenty-five feet. This lake is entirely spring-fed, having no inlet; it affords good boating and fine fishing, and there is good duck shooting on the "Big Marsh" of the Sheboygan River, within a mile and a half of Elkhart. The high location of Elkhart, some three



ELKHART LAKE, WIS.

hundred feet above the level of Lake Michigan, renders it very healthy, and, being only fifteen miles from the shores of Lake Michigan, a cooling breeze generally prevails. The surrounding country is quite attractive, and fine drives can be had, livery being procured at reasonable charges. The hotel accommodations at "Tallmadge's" and "Sharp's" are another feature worthy of special and favorable mention.



ROBERTS' SUMMER RESORT, MENASHA, WIS.

MENASHA AND NEENAH,

one hundred and two miles from Milwaukee, are situated on Lake Winnebago, just where it empties into Fox River. Lake Winnebago is about thirty-five miles in length; Fox and Wolf rivers flow through it, and the outlet has long been noted for the finest bass fishing found in the State. The large expanse of water affords excellent sailing, and many large yachts and steamers are owned at these points. The "National Hotel," at Menasha, a



NATIONAL HOTEL, MENASHA.

very fine building on the river bank, well kept, and "Robert's Summer Resort," situated on Doty Island, half a mile from the Menasha depot, furnish accommodations for the summer visitors to these points.

GREEN BAY

also lays claims upon the tourist, the Fox River and bay offering fine yachting and Bass Channel good fishing.

PENOKEE.

At this point, three hundred and twenty-four miles from Milwaukee, is some of the wildest scenery in Wisconsin. Bad River and Tyler Fork come rushing through their beds of solid rock, in



THE GORGE ON BAD RIVER.



FALLS NEAR PENOKEE, WIS.

a constant, wild struggle for supremacy over the barriers confronting them at every point, forming many cascades and pretty falls, the principal ones of which are shown in the accompanying engravings. The falls are a mile apart, and about the same distance from the point where the two streams unite, thence being known as Bad River, flowing north. Its onward career is one of unceasing difficulties, particularly at the narrow gorge through which the wild waters force their way with resistless force and great velocity. All the points named are reached in a short walk from the railroad, and through passengers for Ashland and other Lake Superior points should not fail to "lay over" at Penokee to enjoy one of the most beautiful scenes on the entire journey.



ASHLAND, WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND,

three hundred and fifty-one miles from Milwaukee, and four hundred and thirty-six miles from Chicago, is in the center of the finest brook trout fishing in the West, while lake trout, bass, pickerel, perch and siskowit are found in abundance in the bay or its vicinity. The village is situated on high ground, and in every direction are charming views. The bay is a beautiful sheet of water, nearly land-locked by wooded or rocky shores. The atmosphere is very dry, and invalids can find no more healthful residence than in this vicinity. Sufferers from asthma or hay fever receive immediate relief from those torturing ills.

The Village of La Pointe, the mission established by Father Marquette nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, the town of Bayfield, the Indian settlements of Odanah and Red Cliff, and the Apostle Islands, are within the limits of two to three hours' sail across the bay. Steam yachts and sail boats will convey parties to the various points of interest, and drives and rambles through the pine forests afford a variety of scenery unequaled elsewhere.

Fish Creek flows into the bay but two miles from Ashland, and is, perhaps, the most perfect trout stream on the lake. The water is so deep that it is practicable to navigate with a canoe for many miles, paddling up the stream and fishing down. Many thousands speckled trout were taken from it last year. Sand River, a few miles west of Bayfield, is famous for its large, red-meated trout. Raspberry River, Pike's Creek, Sioux River, Onion River and Whittlesey's Creek are all excellent trout streams, and never fail to yield to the experienced angler a large reward for his labor, not to mention the capital sport. These streams can all be reached easily by boat in a few hours.

Ashland Bay offers fine rock-fishing along the Bayfield County shore, where brook trout of very large size and in great numbers are caught each season. There are high, dry camping grounds, which are the favorite resort of picnic and camping parties. The bay also affords excellent ground for trolling for lake trout. Perch fishing is good almost anywhere and rock-bass are plentiful. Lake Superior produces the finest whitefish in the world, which are served at the hotels but a few hours from the nets.



CHEQUAMEGON HOTEL, ASHLAND, WIS.

The Chequamegon Hotel, owned by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and in charge of the popular Sam Fifield, affords accommodations to the tourist which are nowhere surpassed.

BAYFIELD,

fifteen miles from Ashland, a pretty village of some three hundred inhabitants, presents many attractive features, and is conveniently reached from Ashland by a regular line of steamers plying between both points.



SCENERY AND PLACES OF RESORT
ON THE
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY,
MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS IN SAME DEPOTS IN LA CROSSE
AND RAMSEY WITH THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE
AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Minnesota is famous for its climate, for its five thousand lakes, the fertility of its soil, the enterprise and generosity of its citizens, its wealth in minerals and timber, and it is also destined to be famous for its summer resorts. Perhaps no state in the Union boasts so many points offering natural attractions to the tourist as the great "Empire State of the New Northwest," several of them having received mention in this Guide.

In late years a number of points on the Southern Minnesota Railroad have gained much notoriety, and they are hastily described below. The line of this road passes through one of the most fertile, and at the same time one of the most romantic, sections of the State. The scenery in the Root river valley is particularly interesting, resembling in grandeur some of the famous mountain scenery in the eastern states. This region would be found especially attractive to the botanist. Many of the rarer flowers of eastern gardens grow in all the wild luxuriance of nature. This river is crossed a number of times on high and long trestle bridges.

From the point where the road leaves the river the train rushes along over the boundless prairie, blooming with millions

of fragrant flowers, dotted with villages and, for the greater part, subjected into servitude by the remorseless hand of man. Golden grain takes the place of the wild flowers and the rattling of machinery is heard where the war-whoop of the Sioux and Dakotas once was familiar.

LANESBORO,

fifty-four miles from La Crosse, charmingly situated upon both sides of the Root river, the excellent water power of which renders the place of considerable importance, is the first of the summer resorts of this road. The scenery at this point and in the surrounding country is very fine. Lanesboro Lake, covering about five square miles, affords good rowing and sailing facilities and fine fishing for pickerel, salmon, bass and pike; grouse, quail, rabbits and squirrels are abundant; fine drives numerous, and good livery procurable at moderate rates. The Lanesboro Hotel, with accommodations for one hundred guests, is a well-kept house. Billiards and croquet grounds furnish sport during the leisure hours, and visitors will generally be pleased with the place and its attractions.

ALBERT LEA

is one hundred and thirty-one miles west of La Crosse, and known as a city of considerable commercial importance, located in a rich agricultural section. It has two lakes, the Albert Lea, one mile wide by nine miles long, and the Fountain Lake, two and one-half miles in length by one-half mile wide. These lakes abound in pickerel, perch, bass and suckers. Prairie chickens, ducks and geese form the varieties of game. For beauty of scenery, hunting, fishing, yachting and other sports in which the tourist delights, Albert Lea has no equal in this section of Minnesota, its healthy climate and bracing atmosphere rendering it a very desirable place for invalids. The Hall House is the principal hotel, besides which several smaller ones also have good rooms and tables. Albert Lea has become quite a favorite resort in Southern Minnesota, being extensively patronized by visitors from the surrounding counties.



HALL HOUSE, ALBERT LEA, MINN.

WELLS,

nineteen miles west of Albert Lea, has a good hotel, two lakes, Walnut and Rice, several artesian wells, and is a good point for the hunter.

FAIRMONT.

This prosperous city is located four hundred and seventy miles from Chicago, and one hundred and ninety from La Crosse, and, if its advantages are properly advocated, cannot fail to become a resort of much celebrity. It is situated in the center of a most charming lake region, there being three extensive "chains" of lakes and a number of isolated bodies of water of considerable size and rare beauty. Center Chain embraces fifteen, East Chain eight, and West Chain again fifteen of the loveliest lakes found in

the country, ranging in size from one to nine square miles, and literally alive with the various kinds of the scaly inhabitants of the deep generally found in these lakes. It is needless to say that these lakes are superior for sailing and boating purposes, the aquatic sport being utilized to the fullest extent by a formidable fleet of sail and row-boats. Good hotels are also found here, the Victoria having ample room and first-rate accommodations for fifty guests. Fine turn-outs can be obtained for most interesting drives through a charming, rich country; two billiard halls furnish pastime on rainy days. Of the shooting in this section it is safe to say that it is unsurpassed; there are geese, ducks, prairie chickens, rabbits, foxes and a large variety of smaller game. Fairmont, although only reached by the railroad a few months ago, is quite a place; it has a Congregational, a Methodist and an Episcopal church, and does considerable business, being centrally located in a part of Minnesota particularly noted for the extraordinary fertility of its soil.



GAME LAWS OF IOWA.

* * * * *

SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person within this State to shoot or kill any pinnated grouse or prairie chicken between the first day of December and the first day of September next following; any woodcock between the first day of January and the tenth day of July; any ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey or quail between the first day of January and the first day of October; any wild duck or snipe, goose or brant between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of August, or any wild deer, elk or fawn between the first day of January and the first day of September.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person at any time, or at any place within this State, to shoot or kill for traffic any pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, snipe, woodcock, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant; or for any person to shoot or kill, during any one day, more than twenty-five of either kind of said named birds, or for any one person, firm or corporation to have more than twenty-five of either kind of said named birds in his or their possession at any one time, unless lawfully received for transportation; or to catch or take, or to attempt to catch or take, with any trap, snare or net, any of the birds or animals named in section two of this act, or in any manner wilfully to destroy the eggs or nests of any of the birds hereby intended to be protected from destruction.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, trap or ensnare any beaver, mink, otter or muskrat between April first and November first, except in protection of private property.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to buy or sell, or have in possession, any of the birds or animals named in section two of this act during the period when the killing of such bird or animal is prohibited by said section two, except during the first five days of such prohibited period; and the having in possession by any person, company or corporation of any such birds or animals during such prohibited period, except during the first five days thereof, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of a violation of this act.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation, at any time to ship, take or carry out of this State any of the birds or animals named in section two of this act, but it shall be lawful for any person to ship to any person within this State any game birds named in said section two not to exceed

one dozen in number in any one day during the period when by this act the killing of such birds is not prohibited: *Provided*, He shall first make an affidavit before some person authorized to administer oaths that said birds have not been unlawfully killed, bought, sold or had in possession, are not being shipped for sale or profit, giving the name and post-office address of the person to whom shipped, and the number of birds to be so shipped; a copy of such affidavit, indorsed, "A true copy of the original," by the person administering the oath, shall be furnished by him to the affiant, who shall deliver the same to the railroad agent or common carrier receiving such birds for transportation, and the same shall operate as a release to such carrier or agent from any liability in the shipment or carrying of such birds. The original affidavit shall be retained by the officer taking the same, and may be used as evidence in any prosecution for violation of this act. Any person swearing falsely to any material fact of said affidavit shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

SEC. 7. If any person shall kill, trap, ensnare, buy, sell, ship or have in possession, or ship, take or carry out of the State, contrary to the provisions of this act, any of the birds or animals named in this act, or shall wilfully destroy any eggs or nests of birds named in this act, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for each bird, beaver, mink, otter or muskrat; twenty-five dollars for each wild deer, elk or fawn, and ten dollars for each nest or the eggs therein, or killed, trapped, ensnared, bought, sold, shipped, had in possession, destroyed or shipped, taken or carried out of the State; and shall stand committed to the county jail for thirty days unless such fine and costs of prosecution are sooner paid.

SEC. 8. If any railway, express company or other common carrier, or any of their agents or servants, knowingly receive any of the above mentioned birds or animals for transportation or other purpose, during the periods hereinbefore limited and prohibited, or at any other time except in the manner provided in section six of this act, they shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. If any person shall shoot or kill any wild duck, goose or brant, with any swivel gun, or any kind of gun except such as is commonly shot from the shoulder; or shall use medicated or poisoned food to capture or kill any of the birds named in this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined twenty-five dollars for each offense, and shall stand committed to the county jail for thirty days unless such fine and costs are paid.

Chapter 70—Laws of 1876.

SEC. 10. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to fishing in the Mississippi or Wisconsin rivers.

Code of 1873—Chapter 11—Title XXIV.

SEC. 4052. No person shall catch or take any fish other than small fish for bait in any waters in this State, except in what is commonly known as bayous,

with any net, seine, wire basket, trap, or any other device, except with a hook and line, snare, gun or spear.

Penalty: Five dollars for each fish so caught or taken.

Chapter 80—Laws of 1878.

SEC. 5. No person shall place, erect, or cause to be placed or erected, across any of the rivers, creeks, ponds or lakes of this State any trot-line, dam, seine, weir, fish dam, or other obstruction, in such manner as to prevent the free passage of fish up, down or through such water course, unless the same be done by the instruction or under the direction of the fish commissioner and under his instructions.

SEC. 6. Any person found guilty of a violation of the provisions of section five of this act shall, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, in the discretion of the court.

Chapter 188—Laws of 1878.

SEC. 1. The owner or owners of any dam or obstruction across any stream, creek, pond, lake or water course in this State, shall within a reasonable time erect, construct and maintain across or over said dam or obstruction a suitable fish-way of suitable capacity and facility to afford a free passage for fish up and down through said water course when the water of said stream is running over said dam; and any obstruction such as aforesaid not provided with such fish-way is hereby declared a public nuisance, and may be abated accordingly. Any person guilty of the violation of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for first offense, and not less than twenty dollars for each subsequent offense, and shall stand committed till such fine is paid.

Chapter 70—Laws of 1876.

SEC. 6. No person shall place, erect, or cause to be placed or erected, across any of the rivers, creeks, ponds or lakes of this State any dam, seine, weir, fish dam or other obstruction, in such manner as to prevent the free passage of fish up or down through such water courses, and from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to use any seine or net for the purpose of catching fish, except minnows, that are natives of the waters of the State, the fish commissioner excepted.

Penalty: Not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for first offense, and not less than twenty dollars for any subsequent offense, and shall stand committed until fine is paid.

SECOND SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful to catch and kill any bass or wall-eyed pike between the first day of April and first day of June, or any salmon or trout between the first day of November and the first day of February of every year, in any manner whatever.

Penalty: Not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense, and shall stand committed until paid.

MINNESOTA GAME LAW.

WHEN LAWFUL TO KILL OR TRAFFIC IN GAME.

Woodcock	- - - - -	July 4 to Nov. 1.
Prairie chicken	- - - - -	Aug. 15 to Oct. 1.
Quail or partridge	- - - - -	Sept. 1 to Dec. 1.
Ruffed grouse or pheasant	- - - - -	Sept. 1 to Dec. 1.
Aquatic fowl	- - - - -	Sept. 1 to May 15.
Elk, deer, etc.	- - - - -	Nov. 1 to Dec. 15.
Brook trout	- - - - -	April 1 to Oct. 1.

At the session of the legislature for 1876-7, through the efforts of the Minnesota State Sportsmen's Association, the game law was amended, but by tinkering it during its pendency the law was somewhat imperfect, and at the last session further amendments were made. It now stands as follows :

SECTION 1. No person shall kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any woodcock, saving only during the month of July, after the third day of said month, and during the months of August, September and October, nor any prairie hen or chicken, nor any white-breasted or sharp-tailed grouse, or prairie chicken, save only during the month of August, after the fourteenth day of said month, and during the month of September, nor any quail or partridge, save only during the months of September, October and November, nor any ruffed grouse or pheasant, save only during the months of September, October and November, nor any aquatic fowl, save only between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of May succeeding, in any year. Any person or persons offending against any provision of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by the forfeiture of any and all of the above named game birds found in his or their possession, and by the forfeiture of any gun or guns and sporting implements, and dog or dogs in his or their possession, together with the cost of prosecution, or both, in the discretion of the court. No person shall expose for sale, or shall have in his possession for the purpose of sale, any wild fowl, except wild pigeons, pheasants and aquatic fowls, for three years after the going into effect of this act. And the penalties provided in section four of this act shall be applicable to every such offense.

SEC. 2. No person shall kill or take, by any means, contrivance or device whatever, or pursue with intent to kill, or take, or worry, or hunt with hounds or dogs, any elk, deer, buck, doe or fawn, save from the first day of November to the fifteenth day of December in any year. And any person or persons so offending against any provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than seventy-five dollars, or by the forfeiture of any and all of the above named game animals found in his or their possession, and by the forfeiture of any gun or guns and sporting implements, dog or dogs in his or their possession, together with the cost of prosecution, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. No person shall catch, kill or take, by any means, contrivance or device whatever, or expose for sale, in the State of Minnesota, any speckled, river or brook trout, save only during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September in any year. And any person or persons offending against any provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by the forfeiture of any and all of the game fish above named, found in his or their possession, and by the forfeiture of all fishing tackle, baskets and other sporting implements found in his or their possession, together with the costs of prosecution, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. Until after March first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, no person shall sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession or custody, or under his control, with intent to sell or dispose of, any woodcock, save only during the month of July, after the third day thereof, and during the months of August, September and October, or any white-breasted or sharp-tailed grouse, or prairie chicken, save only during the month of August, after the fourteenth day thereof, and during the months of September and October, nor any quail or partridge, save only during the months of September, October and November; nor any ruffed grouse or pheasant, save only during the months of September, October and November succeeding; nor any aquatic fowl, save only between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of May succeeding; nor any elk, deer, buck, doe or fawn, or piece of green skin of either, or any of them, save only during the months of November and December, and up to and including the fourteenth day thereof; nor any speckled, river or brook trout, save only during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September in any year, and any person or persons, whether natural person or corporation, offending against any provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine when the property seized, as hereinafter provided for, shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars, of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by the forfeiture of any and all the above named game birds, animals and fish, in his or their possession, or under his or their control, together with the costs of prosecution, or both, in the discretion of the court. But in case the property so seized shall exceed one hundred dollars in value, the offender, or offenders as aforesaid, may be punished by a fine not exceeding five

hundred dollars, or by the forfeiture as above provided, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. No person, persons or corporation shall at any time, or in any manner, export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of the State of Minnesota, any of the birds mentioned in this act except pheasant, and the penalties provided in section four of this act shall be applicable to every such offense. The provisions of this section shall apply to every corporation, railroad company or express company carrying on business within the State, and to any and every employe of such corporation, railroad company or express company : *Provided*, That if any corporation shall be a defendant, the process shall be served and the penalties recovered as in civil actions.

SEC. 6. No person shall break up or destroy, take away, or in any manner interfere with any nest, or the eggs therein, of any woodcock, snipe, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse or prairie chicken, pheasant, plover, or any species of wild duck, brant or wild goose, not domesticated, nor shall sell or expose for sale the said eggs, nor shall have the same in his possession for any purpose. And every railroad company and every express company, and all employes and agents of the same, shall be deemed persons within the meaning of this section. And any person or persons offending against any provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and by the forfeiture of all eggs in his or their possession, together with the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 7. No person shall, at any time, catch or kill any woodcock, white-breasted or sharp-tailed grouse, or prairie chicken, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse or pheasant, in any other manner than by shooting them with a gun. And no person shall, at any time, set, lay or prepare any trap, snare, net or other device, with intent to catch or kill any of the birds aforesaid. And any person or persons offending against any provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and by the forfeiture of any and all the game birds above named, in his or their possession, and by the forfeiture of any trap, snare, net or other device or implement used in the commission of the offense, together with the costs of the prosecution ; and any trap, snare, net or other device forfeited under this provision shall be destroyed by the sheriff or other officer enforcing the judgment of the court in the case.

SEC. 8. No person shall kill, cage or trap any whippoorwill, night hawk, blue bird, finch, thrush, lark, linnet, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, bobolink, robin, turtle-dove, cat bird, or any other harmless bird not elsewhere mentioned in this chapter, excepting blackbirds and wild pigeons. Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by the forfeiture of any gun or guns, cage, trap, net or any other device, and all sporting implements in his or their possession, together with the costs of prosecution, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. No person shall, at any time, take, catch or kill any speckled river or brook trout in any other manner than by angling for them with a hook and line. No person shall, at any time, take, catch or kill any fish of any kind, except whitefish, from any of the waters in the State of Minnesota, except Lake Superior, the Mississippi, Minnesota and St. Croix rivers, in any other manner than by shooting them with a gun, or by using a spear, or by angling for them with a hook and line. And no person shall at any time put into any waters within the State of Minnesota any fish berries, or any deleterious substance whatever, with intent to kill or take fish. And any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by the forfeiture of all fish in his or their possession, and by the forfeiture of any device, or implement, or substance used in the commission of the offense, together with the costs of prosecution, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. The possession of any elk, deer, buck, doe, fawn, or piece of green skin thereof, between the first day of January and the first day of November, in any year, or of any woodcock before the fourth day of July or after the first day of November, in any year, or of any white-breasted or sharp-tailed grouse, or prairie chicken, before the fifteenth day of August or after the first day of October, in any year, or of any quail or partridge, or ruffed grouse or pheasant, before the first day of September or after the first day of December, or any aquatic fowl after the fifteenth day of May or before the first day of September, in any year, shall be deemed to be and shall be received as evidence that said elk, deer, buck, doe, fawn, or bird, was killed at a time when such killing is prohibited by the provisions of this chapter, and that the intent of the person so having the same in his possession is to sell or transport the same contrary to the provisions of this act, or for other unlawful purposes by this act forbidden.

SEC. 11. No person shall, at any time, enter into any growing or standing grain, not his own, with sporting implements about his person, nor permit his dog or dogs to enter into any such grain without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof; and any person who shall enter upon the premises of another with gun, dogs, or any sporting implements upon his person, without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, from and after the first day of December of any year to or before the fifteenth day of August following, with intent to kill, hunt or pursue any animal or game bird, the killing of which is forbidden by this act at any time, (except woodcock, during the period it is lawful to kill the same,) shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for such offense, to be recovered by action before any justice of the peace of the county where the offense was committed, by the owner or occupant of said premises. But nothing in this section contained shall be construed to limit or in any wise affect the remedy of the owner of any such grain or premises, or of the person injured, at common law for trespass.

SEC. 12. All prosecutions under the provisions of this chapter shall be commenced within one month from the time when such offense was committed.

And the same shall be by complaint before any justice of the peace of any county, or before any police justice or city justice of any city in any county in which the offense was committed ; and all fines imposed and collected under the provisions of this chapter, and the proceeds of the sale of all property seized and forfeited under the provisions of this chapter, shall be paid, one-half, including costs, to the complainant, and the balance or remainder into the treasury of the county where the conviction takes place, for the use of the common schools of said county ; and any justice of the peace, police justice or city justice is hereby authorized and required, upon receiving satisfactory proof by affidavit, of the violation by any person or persons of any of the provisions of this chapter, to issue his warrant, authorizing and commanding the sheriff, constable, or other officer to arrest such offender or offenders, and bring him or them before him without delay, and to seize and take possession of all game and fish, guns and sporting implements, dogs, fishing tackle, nets and other property declared forfeited in connection with the particular offense charged by the provisions of this chapter, and to make immediate return of all property so seized : *Provided*, That when any gun, dog, fishing tackle, sporting implements, or other articles or material, shall be seized by any officer as forfeited, or to the end that the same may be declared forfeited by, under, or pursuant to any of the provisions of this chapter, the court or jury shall, when the defendant is tried by or before any justice of the peace, police or city justice, or other court of limited jurisdiction, find and return specially the value of such gun, dog, or other articles or materials so seized, and said finding shall be entered upon the docket or minutes of said court, and to this end witnesses may be examined and proof taken as in other cases where the value of personal property is in controversy, but no pleading shall be required in connection therewith, if the value of any gun or guns, dog or dogs, fishing tackle, sporting implements, or other articles or material belonging to any one person arrested as herein provided for, which, singly or together, may be declared forfeited by any justice of the peace, police or city justice, or other court of limited jurisdiction, under or pursuant to any of the provisions of this chapter, shall not, together with, or added to the fine inflicted, exceed in value the sum of one hundred dollars ; and any article, material or property seized and not forfeited, under the provisions of this chapter, shall be returned to the owner of the same, or to the person or premises from whom or which they shall have been taken : *Provided further*, That no gun, dog, sporting implements, fishing tackle, or other articles, shall be forfeited under the provisions of sections one, two, three, seven, eight and nine of this chapter, unless it shall be shown and proven upon the trial that the same were used or employed by the defendant for or in connection with the commission of the offense charged, but the possession or control by the defendant at the time of his arrest, of any gun, dog, sporting implements, fishing tackle, or other article named in said section as forfeited, shall be taken and received in all the courts of this State as *prima facie* evidence that the same were used or employed by the defendant for, or in connection with, the commission of the offense proved under or pursuant to the section or sections of this chapter, pro-

viding for the seizure and forfeiture of guns, dogs, sporting implements, fishing tackle or other articles enumerated as forfeited, and which shall have been seized and produced in court.

SEC. 13. Any justice of the peace, police justice or city justice is hereby authorized and required, upon proof by affidavit or probable cause to believe that any person or persons, within his jurisdiction, has or have concealed any fish, game bird, or animal or wild fowl mentioned in this chapter, during any of the prohibited periods, or obtained or possessed in any manner prohibited by this chapter, to issue his search warrant and cause search to be made in any house, market, boat, car, or other building or premises, or any vehicle; and the sheriff, constable or other officer shall execute said warrant as in other cases provided. In case the sheriff, constable or other officer executing such search warrant shall find any fish, game birds or animals, or wild fowl, he shall arrest the person or persons complained against, and so having the same in his or their possession, or under his or their control, and shall also seize and take possession of all such fish, game birds or animals, or wild fowl, and make immediate return of his proceedings to the justice, by bringing before him the person or persons arrested, and the property seized as hereinbefore directed. If it shall appear by the return of the officer of the property seized by him, that the property so in his hands exceeds the value of one hundred dollars, or if the same appears by affidavit of the complainant or of the defendant, to be of the value of more than one hundred dollars, the justice shall immediately make an entry thereof in his docket or upon his minutes, shall hold the offender to bail in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, to appear at the next term of the district court of the county, or shall commit him to the jail of said county in default of bail. Said justice shall then cease all other proceedings in the case, and shall certify and return to the district court of the county a transcript of all the entries made in his docket relating to the case, together with all process and other papers relating to the cause in the same manner and within the same time as upon an appeal; and thereupon the district court shall have jurisdiction in the cause, and shall proceed in the same to find judgment and infliction of the punishment by fine and commitment for non-payment thereof, and forfeiture, the same as if the prosecution could have been and had been commenced therein.

Sec. 14. That any dog or dogs, gun or guns, sporting implements, game birds, or fish, or other property, articles or material, which may be adjudged forfeited by any court of this State, under any provisions of this act, shall, where or in such cases as this act makes no provision for any other or different manner of disposing of the same, on conviction or judgment of forfeiture, be advertised and sold by the sheriff, constable or other officer whose duty it is to enforce the judgment of the court in the case, and such officer shall pay the proceeds of such sale, less his lawful fees, into court. Notices of sale, and other proceedings thereon, and the officers' fees, shall be the same as in case of sale of personal property on execution. In case of the seizure of any game birds, fish, venison, or other material of a perishable nature, the court, upon

being satisfied from the return of the officer seizing the same, or having it in possession, or from other satisfactory evidence, that the same would spoil, become injured or unwholesome for food if kept during the pending of the prosecution or until final judgment, may order such officer to sell the same at public sale, and may prescribe the manner and time of giving notice of such sale and the manner of conducting the same. In case there be no purchaser found at such sale for whatever there may be offered for sale thereat, the officer conducting the sale shall distribute such game birds, fish, venison, or other things so offered, and for which there shall be no purchaser, to the poor houses, alms houses, jails, hospitals, or other charitable or public institutions in the county, or county adjoining where the prosecution may be pending, or shall destroy the same, as the court in its discretion may order: *Provided*, That any game birds, fish, venison, or other animal or thing, purchased at the public sale provided for by this section, may be held, used or otherwise disposed of without incurring any of the penalties of this act.

SEC. 15. Whenever complaint is made or information given to any county attorney of any county, in cases in which the defendant shall not be arrested under any provision of this act, that any person or persons, or corporation, has in his or their or its possession, any of the game birds, animals, or any fish mentioned in this chapter, with the intent to sell, dispose of, or to transport the same contrary to any of the provisions of this chapter, and when the value of such animals, birds or fish shall in the aggregate exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, then and in such case the said county attorney is hereby required and authorized to commence an action for the purpose of selling such animals, birds and fish, forfeited as hereinafter provided, and which said action shall be commenced in the district court of the county wherein said animals, birds and fish shall be found.

SEC. 16. Said action shall be commenced in the name of the State of Minnesota, as plaintiff, and of the person or corporation in whose possession said animals, birds or fish may be found, as defendant: *Provided*, That if during the pending of such action any other person should intervene or claim such animals, birds or fish, then, and in that case, such person so intervening shall be joined in said action as a party defendant thereto, and the same proceedings shall be had as to them as if they or he had been the original defendant in said action; and said action, except as herein provided, shall be continued in all respects as other civil actions are, and all general laws applicable to civil actions shall be applicable to the action herein provided for, except so far as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 17. Upon the filing of the complaint in such action, and upon application of the county attorney, the judge or court commissioner of the district court wherein such action is brought, shall cause a warrant of seizure to issue to the sheriff of said county, commanding him to seize and take into his possession all of such animals, birds or fish mentioned in the complaint, and sell the same according to the provisions of section fourteen of this chapter, or in default of purchasers to dispose of the same as in said section provided.

SEC. 18. Said money, when so paid into said county, shall remain there and abide the final judgment of the court in such action; and if it shall be found, upon the trial of said cause, that the possession of said animals, birds or fish by the defendant was unlawful and contrary to the provisions of this chapter, judgment shall be entered against said defendant for the forfeiture of said animals, birds and fish, and the proceeds thereof, together with the cost of such action, and the proceeds of said sale, shall be disposed of as specified in section twelve of this chapter: *Provided*, That in case no person shall appear in said action, and there should be a judgment rendered by default, then no personal judgment shall be rendered against any defendant, and no costs shall be entered in said judgment for the State.

SEC. 19. If it should appear, upon the trial of any such action, that the possession of the animals, birds or fish by the defendant was lawful, and not contrary to the provisions of this chapter, the money arising from said sale shall be decided to be paid forthwith to the defendant, and he shall have judgment against the county wherein such action was commenced for his costs and disbursements therein.

SEC. 20. The judgment, findings, rulings or other proceedings of any officer or court, on the trial of any action or case arising under this act, shall not be overruled, examined, reversed or in any manner interfered with, except by and upon an appeal on issues of facts; and pending such appeal any property seized or adjudged as forfeited shall be and remain in the hands and under the control of the sheriff or other officer charged therewith at the time the appeal shall be taken: *Provided*, That if such property be of a perishable nature, it shall be disposed of as hereinbefore provided; notice of the allowance of such appeal, duly certified by the justice or court from which the appeal is taken, together with any order of such justice or court touching the disposition to be made of the forfeited property or effects in the hands of the sheriff or other officer charged therewith, shall be served upon such sheriff or officer, or if not so served the same may be disregarded.

SEC. 21. It is the duty of supervisors and constables of towns, police officers of cities, having knowledge of the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, to make complaint thereof to any justice of the peace, of the proper county, or police justice of the city, and any other person having such knowledge may make complaint before such justice, and the said justice shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and proceed to have and determine the matter in issue in the same manner as provided in other cases; and every person convicted under any of the provisions of this chapter, in case where no forfeiture is declared and enforced, shall stand committed until such fine is paid, provided that such imprisonment shall not exceed three months.

SEC. 22. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the date of its approval by the Governor.

Approved March 5, 1877.

ERECTION OF FISHWAYS ON STREAMS.

A bill was also passed in regard to the erection of fishways on streams where dams or other artificial obstructions to the free passage of fish had been built. This law makes it obligatory upon the builder or owner of any such obstruction to provide a free passage for fish, which is to be constructed of such form as the fish commissioners may order, and keep it open at such times as they may prescribe. Should the fish commissioners fail to specify any time for keeping such fishway open, the law fixes the period between the first of April and the first of October. The law also prohibits the taking of fish within four hundred feet of any fishway.

GAME LAWS OF WISCONSIN.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall catch, kill or destroy, or wantonly molest, or have in his possession when killed or taken, or expose for sale in this State, any woodcock between the first day of January and the succeeding tenth day of July, and any quail, partridge, pheasant or ruffed grouse, prairie hen or prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse or grouse of any other variety, or any wood duck, mallard or teal duck, between the first day of January and the succeeding twenty-fifth day of August, in any year; or any wild deer, buck, doe or fawn, between the first day of January and the succeeding fifteenth day of September; or any otter, mink, martin, muskrat or fisher, between the first day of May and the succeeding first day of November, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar for each bird or animal so unlawfully taken, killed, had in possession or exposed for sale.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall take, catch, kill, destroy or wound any woodcock, prairie hen or prairie chicken, partridge or ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse or grouse of any other variety, snipe, quail, mallard, wood or teal duck, or deer, by the use of any net, snare, trap, gun or spring gun, or who shall hunt, drive, chase, worry or kill any wild deer, by or with a dog or dogs, or who shall kill, destroy or wound any wild duck, brant or goose, by the use of any pivot or swivel gun, or any firearm other than a gun habitually used at arm's length and fired or discharged from the shoulder, or when raised and held by the hand, or by any float, sneakboat, sail or steamboat, or floating box or similar device, or attempt so to do, or who shall take, destroy or have in his possession the eggs, or wantonly disturb or molest the nesting place of any prairie hen or prairie chicken or grouse of any kind or variety, woodcock, quail, partridge, snipe, wild duck, brant or goose, or who shall kill, destroy or wound any wild pigeon or other game at its nesting or brooding place, or who shall pursue, entrap, ensnare or kill any otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, or other fur-bearing animal upon the lands, or to the middle of any stream of water adjoining the lands of another engaged in the business on such lands of breeding or raising such animals; or any person, corporation or company, or any employe thereof, who shall in any way or manner carry or export out of this State, or attempt so to do, or aid in so doing, or cause the same to be done, any bird, fowl or animal mentioned in this section, and killed, caught or taken in this State, except wild pigeons, beavers, mink, muskrat or other fur-bearing animals, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than five dollars for each offense. One-half of such fine, when collected, shall be paid to the county treasurer and by him paid into the school fund; the remaining half shall be paid to the informer.

FISH LAWS OF WISCONSIN.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall catch or take from any inland lake or water course within this State, any fish, except mullet, tuckers, billfish and dogfish, by the use of any spear, net, seine, basket, grapple, trap, or by any other means other than by hook and line or angling, or who shall disturb or destroy their spawning beds, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and such spear, net, seine, grapple, trap, or other device, so unlawfully used, shall be forfeited to the State.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall catch or take, or attempt to do so, from any stream, pond or other waters within this State, any brook trout, by any device or means whatsoever, between the fifteenth day of September and the succeeding fifteenth day of April, in any year, or who shall catch or take, or attempt to do so, from any such stream, pond or other waters, any brook trout, at any time, by any device or means other than by hook and line or angling, or who shall injure or destroy any pen, sluice, dam or other construction, contrivance or device for catching any brook trout on the premises of another, or who shall catch any such trout, or poison or disturb the same, upon such premises, where any such construction, contrivance or device has been placed for such purpose by the owner, or shall put or place any sunfish, pickerel or other fish destructive of brook trout, in any stream upon such premises, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall use or set in any of the inland streams or water courses within this State any net, rack or obstruction, for the purpose of catching fish, whereby the free passage of fish up and down the same may be obstructed or prevented, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall catch or take any fish from the waters of Lake Michigan, within this State, or of the east side of Green Bay, with any trap or pound net, the meshes of the pot of which are less than one inch and a half inch from knot to knot, or, in technical language, of a pot of less than three inches mesh, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each day's wrongful use of such net.

Other penal laws relating to fish are of a local character, but do not conflict with the pleasures of the gentleman tourist.

HOTEL GUIDE.

In the following pages are enumerated the principal hotels at the summer resorts described in this Guide, which are fully adapted to the wants of the summer tourist.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PLANKINTON HOUSE.

First-class accommodations for three hundred guests. Gas, hot and cold baths, water in rooms, elevator, telegraph, billiards, excellent bar, etc. Rates: Per day, \$2.50 to \$4; per week, \$14 to \$25; per month, special; for families, special. For further information and rooms apply to H. B. Sherman, proprietor.

NEWHALL HOUSE.

First-class accommodations for three hundred guests. Supplied with hot and cold baths, gas, elevator, telegraph, billiards, first-class bar, etc. Prices: Per day, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3; per week, \$10 to \$20; per month, \$35 to \$60; for families, special. J. F. Antisdell, proprietor; George Scheller, manager.

KIRBY HOUSE.

Accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. Gas, bar, billiards, etc. Scale of prices: Per day, \$1.50 and \$2; per week, \$10 and \$12; per month, \$38 to \$45; for families, special. Kirby & Chase, proprietors.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. Hot and cold baths, gas, elevator, bar, billiards. Rates: \$2 per day; special rates by the week and month and for families. Charles Fernekes & Brother, proprietors.

PEWAUKEE, WIS.

OAKTON SPRINGS HOTEL.

Accommodations for two hundred guests. Hot and cold baths, telegraph, bar, bowling alley. Surrounded by lawns, fronting on Lake Pewaukee. Prices: Per day, \$2.50; per week, \$10 to \$12. Liberal rates per month and for families. J. P. Vedder, proprietor.

HEATH'S HOTEL.

Accommodations for thirty guests. Located in grounds fronting on Lake Pewaukee. Prices: Per day, \$1.50; per week, \$7; per month, \$25; for families, special. J. M. Heath, proprietor.

LAKESIDE, WIS.

LAKESIDE COTTAGES.

Accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five guests. Large and elegant dining hall, drawing and reception room, billiard room, bowling alley, stabling and carriage house, telegraph, row boats, etc. Located on Lake Pewaukee. Terms: \$2 per day, \$12 per week. Address D. W. Fowler, manager, 211 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, until June 1st, after that date at Hartland P. O., Wis.

HARTLAND, WIS.

BEAVER LAKE RESORT.

Accommodations for thirty guests. Bowling alley, sail and row boats. Located near Beaver and Pine Lakes; surrounded by grounds. Terms: \$2 per day, \$10 per week, \$40 per month; special rates for families. Mrs. F. M. Scoville & Son, proprietors.

"VÄNHÄM."

Located between Pine and Beaver Lakes. Accommodations for twenty guests. Rates: Per day, \$1.50; per week, \$7; per month, \$24; special rates for families. Address John O. Rudberg, proprietor, Hartland, Wis.

NASHOTAH, WIS.

NASHOTAH HOTEL.

Accommodations for thirty guests. Surrounded by several acres of grounds. Prices: Per day, \$1.50; per week, \$7; per month, \$25; liberal rates for families. Samuel Warr, proprietor.

NAGOWICKA COTTAGE.

Two and a half miles south of Nashotah; free 'bus to and from station. The cottage contains billiards, and guests can procure boats and carriages. Fine location on Nagowicka Lake. Prices: Per day, \$1.50; per week, \$8; special rates per month and for families. Address George B. Audley, Delafield, Waukesha county, Wis.

GIFFORD'S, WIS.

GIFFORD'S HOTEL.

Located on Oconomowoc Lake. Accommodations for one hundred guests. Telegraph, bowling alley, billiards, and bar in pavilion adjoining hotel. Bath house on lake free to guests. Terms: \$2.50 per day, \$10 to \$14 per week, special rates by the month and for families. Address George P. Gifford, Jr., Oconomowoc, Wis.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

Located in pleasant grounds, fronting on Fowler's Lake. Supplied with hot and cold baths, water in rooms, gas, telegraph, bar, bowling alley, billiards, electric bells, etc. Floating bath house on the lake and livery connected with the hotel. Accommodations for three hundred guests. Terms: \$3 per day, \$14 per week. Liberal rates per month and for families. Townsend & Co., proprietors.

DRAPER HALL.

Bath house attached to hotel, bowling alley, etc. Fine location on La Belle Lake, in shady grounds. Accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. Terms: \$2.50 per day, \$12 to \$14 per week, liberal rates by the month and for families. M. T. Draper, proprietor.

"WOODLANDS."

Spacious grounds surround this hotel, fronting on La Belle Lake. Hotel supplied with hot and cold baths, telegraph, etc. Accommodations for eighty guests. Terms: Per day, \$2.50; per week, \$10 to \$14; special rates by the month and for families. David W. Small, proprietor.

LA BELLE HOUSE.

Situated on La Belle Lake, in pretty grounds. Accommodations for twenty guests. Terms: \$1.50 to \$2 per day, \$7 to \$10 per week, \$28 to \$35 per month. I. S. Fyler, proprietor.

JONES HOUSE.

Centrally located; twenty rooms. Terms: \$1.50 per day, \$5 to \$10 per week, reduced rates by the month and for families. William M. Jones, proprietor.

"BORDULAC."

Situated in beautiful grounds, fronting on Lac La Belle and extending to Fowler's Lake. Open for guests from latter part of June to latter part of September. Terms: \$2 per day, \$10 to \$12 per week, special rates per month and for families. Address Mrs. A. E. Thornhill, Oconomowoc, Wis.

KILBOURN CITY, WIS.

FINCH HOUSE.

First-class rooms and table; hotel surrounded by grounds; billiards, etc. Accommodations for one hundred guests. Rates: \$2 per day, \$8 to \$10 per week, special rates by the month and for families. William H. Finch, proprietor.

GLEN COTTAGE.

Situated in large, pleasant grounds, with beautiful shade trees. Accommodations for twenty-five guests. Terms: Per day, \$1.50; per week, \$7; per month, \$24; special rates for families. J. H. Dunn, proprietor.

SPARTA, WIS.

WARNER HOUSE.

Rebuilt ; will be open for the season. Accommodations for one hundred to one hundred and fifty guests. Gas, billiards, bar, bowling alley, archery grounds, Turkish baths, etc. Small lake near hotel. Terms : \$2 to \$2.50 per day, \$30 to \$50 per month, special rates to families and guests for the whole season. J. D. Condit, proprietor.

IDA HOUSE.

Capacity for sixty guests. Bar, billiards and bowling alley attached. F. C. Brock, proprietor.

WINSHIP HOUSE.

Accommodations for forty guests. Bar and billiards. Mineral water supplied from pipe. B. S. Winship, proprietor.

FRONTENAC, MINN.

LAKESIDE HOTEL.

First-class in all its appointments ; one of the finest locations in the State, in the midst of the most beautiful scenery on Lake Pepin. Capacity, one hundred guests ; billiard hall and bar ; sail and row boats, livery, etc. Address Lakeside Hotel, Frontenac, Minn.

WAUKESHA, WIS.

FOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL.

First-class in every respect. Hot and cold baths, water in rooms, gas, telegraph, bar, three bowling-alleys, six billiard tables. surrounded by forty acres of private grounds, with half-mile track, near the famous Fountain Mineral Spring and a magnificent trout pond. Accommodations for eight hundred to one thousand guests. Terms : \$3.50 per day ; special rates for the week, month and for families. Matthew Laffin, Chicago, proprietor ; Albert Cleveland, manager, Waukesha, Wis.

MANSION HOUSE.

Located in pleasant grounds ; bowling-alley connected with hotel. Terms: \$2.50 to \$3 per day ; \$12 to \$15 per week. J. M. Mowry, proprietor.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

Accommodations for thirty guests ; surrounded by lawns, affording fine croquet grounds. Rates : \$1.50 per day ; \$7 to \$10 per week ; \$25 to \$35 per month ; special rates for families. John Sperber, proprietor.

PALMYRA, WIS.

BIDWELL HOUSE.

Accommodations for one hundred and fifty to two hundred guests. Hotel supplied with hot, cold and Turkish baths, gas, telegraph, bar, billiards, surrounded by lovely grounds, and fronts on the lake. Terms: per day, \$2 to \$3 ; per week, \$10 to \$14 ; special rates by the month and for families. Address J. W. Boardman, (formerly of Woodruff Hotel, Chicago.)

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Accommodations for fifty guests. Rates : Per day, \$2 ; per week, \$8 to \$10. John B. Messerschmidt, proprietor.

MADISON, WIS.

PARK HOTEL.

Directly opposite the State Park and fountain, and only two blocks from Lake Monona, commanding a beautiful view of same. Hot and cold baths ; water in rooms ; gas, telegraph, bar, billiards. Accommodations for two hundred guests. Rates : Per day, \$3 ; per week, \$14 to \$17.50 ; per month, \$40 ; children and nurses half price. A. H. West, proprietor.

CAPITAL HOUSE.

Accommodations for one hundred guests ; gas, bar, billiards, etc. Fine location near lake, adjoining beautiful grounds. Rates : \$1.50 per day ; \$7 to \$9 per week ; \$25 to \$35 per month ; special rates for families. Levi M. Bresee, proprietor.

VILAS HOUSE.

Located opposite State Capitol and park ; supplied with gas, telegraph, billiards, bar, etc. Accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. Terms per day : First floor, \$3 ; second floor, \$2.50 ; third floor, \$1.50 ; per week, \$10 to \$18 ; per month, \$35 to \$70 ; special rates for families. J. Van Etta, proprietor.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

MERCHANTS HOTEL.

Located corner Jackson and Third streets, convenient to all trains. Hot and cold baths, gas, elevator, telegraph, billiards, bar, etc. Accommodations for two hundred and fifty guests. Rates : \$2.50 and \$3 per day ; \$14 to \$18 per week ; special rates by the month and for families. A. Allen, proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Will be re-opened about May 1, refurnished and refitted. Accommodations for two hundred guests. Rates : \$2.50 and \$3 per day. Elevator, baths, water in rooms, bar, billiards. Surrounded by park and commanding fine view. J. Allen Linsley, proprietor.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Corner St. Peter and Fifth streets. Accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. Hot and cold baths, gas, elevator, bar, billiards, etc. Rates : \$2 per day. Summers & Baugh, proprietors.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Two blocks from depots and steamboat landings ; supplied with billiards, bar, etc. Accommodations for one hundred guests. Terms : Per day, \$1.50 to \$2 ; per week, \$7 to \$10. Ferris & Kissner, proprietors.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

Corner Wabasha and Sixth Sts. Hot and cold baths on every floor ; good rooms, good table. Accommodations for seventy-five guests. Terms : Per day, \$2 ; per week, \$10. C. T. McNamara, proprietor.

UPMAN'S HOTEL.

Centrally located on Third street. Accommodations for fifty guests. Terms: Per day, \$2; per week, \$8 to \$10. Frank Upman, proprietor.

LAKE COMO, MINN.

COMO HOTEL.

Two miles from St. Paul, the great Como Avenue, one hundred feet wide, leading to the lake. Beautiful grounds surround the hotel, provided with settees, swings, an orchestrion, etc. It fronts on Lake Como. The hotel is supplied with every convenience. Terms: Per day, \$2.50; per week, \$15; per month, \$50. Col. A. Knauft, proprietor. Box 2,144, St. Paul, Minn.

WHITE BEAR LAKE, MINN.

LEIP HOUSE AND COTTAGES.

Surrounded by 40 acres of well-kept, beautiful grounds, fronting on White Bear and Goose Lakes; bath-houses on both lakes. Bowling-alley, billiards, bar, (detached from hotel.) Accommodations for two hundred guests. Terms: \$2.50 per day; \$14 per week; \$45 to \$50 per month; special rates for families. William Leip, proprietor.

WILLIAMS HOUSE.

Fronting on White Bear Lake, located in shady grounds; billiards, bar, etc. Accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. Terms: Per day, \$2; per week, \$10 to \$15; per month, \$40; children and servants half price. E. A. Williams, proprietor.

LAKE ELMO, MINN.

ELMO LODGE.

Situated in one hundred and fifty acres of beautiful grounds, fronting Lake Elmo, twelve miles from St. Paul. Gas, telegraph, bar, bowling-alley, billiards. Accommodations for two hundred guests. Terms: \$2.50 per day; \$10 to \$15 per week; \$45 to \$50 per month; children and servants half price. Flower & Gutherz, proprietors.

FOREST LAKE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINN.

GURNEY'S HOTEL.

Twenty-four miles from St. Paul, on St. Paul and Duluth Railroad; admirable location, in beautiful, picturesque grounds, with diversified scenery; fronting the finest fishing ground in the State. Accommodations for one hundred guests. Terms: \$2 per day; \$10.50 per week; \$40 per month; liberal discount for families. H. D. Gurney, proprietor.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NICOLLET HOUSE.

Hot and cold baths, water in rooms, gas, elevator, telegraph, bar, billiards, etc. Accommodations for four hundred guests. Terms: \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day. F. S. Gibson & Co., proprietors.

CLARK HOUSE.

Corner Fourth street and Hennepin avenue. Billiards, bar, etc. Accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. Terms: Per day, \$2; per week, \$10; special rates by the month and for families. Henry C. Brackett, proprietor; T. G. Eason, clerk.

MERCHANTS HOTEL.

Billiards, bar, etc. Accommodations for one hundred guests. Terms: \$2 per day. J. Lamont, proprietor.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Accommodation for one hundred guests. Terms: \$1.50 per day. C. M. Thompson, proprietor.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

Supplied with hot and cold baths; water in rooms, etc. Accommodations for sixty guests. Terms: \$2 per day; \$8 per week; \$35 per month. J. B. Ames, proprietor.

LAKE MINNETONKA, MINN.

MINNETONKA HOUSE.

Situated at Wayzata, fronting the lake. Billiards, bar, etc. Accommodations for one hundred guests. Terms: \$2 per day, \$10 per week. Henry Maurer, proprietor.

GLEASON HOUSE.

Located at Wayzata, surrounded by grounds and fronting on lake. Accommodations for fifty guests. Terms: \$2 per day, \$7 to \$10 per week. H. L. Gleason, proprietor.

EXCELSIOR HOUSE.

Located at Excelsior, is situated in pretty grounds and fronts on the lake. Billiard room, etc. Terms: \$2 per day, \$7 to \$10 per week. J. H. Letson, proprietor.

CHAPMAN HOUSE.

Located at Mound City, surrounded by forty acres of beautiful grounds, fronting on Lake Minnetonka. Baths, telegraph, bowling alley, billiards, etc. Accommodations for one hundred guests. Terms: \$2 to \$3 per day, \$8 to \$12 per week, \$30 to \$45 per month; liberal discount for families. Chapman Brothers, proprietors.

PRIOR LAKE, SCOTT COUNTY, MINN.

GRAINWOOD HOUSE.

Situated in shady grounds, upon a point, fronting the lake on three sides. Telegraph, billiards, hot and cold baths, etc. Accommodations for one hundred guests. Terms: \$1.50 per day, \$8 per week, \$30 per month, reduced rates for families. W. E. Hull, proprietor.

FARIBAULT, MINN.

BARRON HOUSE.

Accommodations for seventy-five guests. Terms: \$2 per day, \$10 per week, \$40 per month. Albert Raper, proprietor.

ARLINGTON HOUSE.

Corner of Main and Fifth streets. Accommodations for forty guests. Terms: Per day, \$2; per week, \$10.50; per month, \$35. Reasonable rates for families.

CLEAR LAKE, IOWA.

LAKE HOUSE.

Corner of Third and Main streets, opposite public park and near the lake; thirty rooms. Terms: \$2 per day, \$5 to \$10 per week, \$20 to \$25 per month, liberal rates for families. John Chestnut, proprietor.

SPIRIT LAKE, DICKINSON COUNTY, IOWA.

MINNE WAUKON HOUSE.

Situated on lake, in large grounds. Accommodations for sixty guests. Terms: \$1 per day, \$4.50 per week, \$16.50 per month, liberal rates for families. Teams and boats furnished at moderate charges. E. S. Wells, proprietor.

GREEN LAKE, WIS.

OAKWOOD HOUSE.

Pleasantly located in fifty acres of park, groves and lawns, fronting on lake. Gas, telegraph, telephone, bar, bowling alley, billiards. Accommodations for three hundred guests. Terms: \$2 per day, \$10 to \$12 per week, special rates by the month and for families. Address David Greenway, prop'r, Hartford P. O., Wis.

SHERWOOD FOREST.

Fine location in one hundred acres of grand, old oaks, grounds sloping to the lake. Hot and cold baths, telephone, etc. During the season the proprietor will run one of the Oshkosh prize steam road wagons, traveling from eight to fifteen miles per hour, with capacity for seventy-five persons, as an excursion carriage and conveyance between trains and the hotel. Accommodations for one hundred and twenty guests. Terms: \$2 per day, \$12 per week, \$40 per month, special rates for families. Address J. C. Sherwood, proprietor, Dartford, Wis.

ELKHART LAKE, WIS.

SHARPE'S RESORT.

Located on lake, in spacious grounds; bath house at lake. No extra charge for row and sail boats. Billiard room, etc. Accommodations for fifty guests. Terms: \$1.50 per day, \$7 to \$11 per week, \$31 per month, liberal discount for families. T. C. Sharpe, proprietor.

TALLMADGE'S RURAL HOME.

East front on lake, in large, shady grounds; bath room at lake. Terms: \$1.50 per day, \$7 to \$10 per week, special rates for the month and for families. E. Tallmadge, proprietor.

NEENAH, WIS.

ROBERTS HOUSE.

Located on Doty Island, surrounded by twenty-six acres of handsome grounds, fronting the lake, and a beautiful large grove. Billiard room, etc. Accommodations for one hundred guests. Terms: Per day, \$2; per week, \$10 to \$14; half prices for nurses and children. John Roberts, proprietor.

MENASHA, WIS.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

Hot and cold baths, billiards, bar, etc. Fronting on lake. Accommodations for fifty guests. Terms: Per day, \$2; per week, \$5 to \$10. Henry Turner, proprietor.

ASHLAND, WIS.

THE CHEQUAMEGON.

Hot and cold baths, water in rooms, billiards, bar, etc. Situated on the beautiful Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior. Two excursion steamers run in connection with the hotel, making daily trips to Bayfield, La Pointe and Apostle Islands. Accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. Terms: \$2.50 per day, \$10 to \$18 per week, \$30 to \$60 per month, special rates for families. Sam. S. Fifield, lessee and manager; Major Charles J. Andress, assistant manager.

LANESBORO, FILLMORE COUNTY, MINN.

LANESBORO HOTEL.

Hot and cold baths, water in rooms, telegraph, gas, bar, billiards, etc. Surrounded by grounds and fronting on lake. Accommodations for one hundred guests. Terms: \$2 per day; \$5 to \$10 per week; \$30 per month; special rates for families. C. L. Chase, proprietor.

ALBERT LEA, MINN.

HALL HOUSE.

Fine location in spacious grounds, fronting lake. Two billiards. Accommodations for fifty guests. Rates: \$2 per day; \$10.50 to \$12 per week. Frank Hall, proprietor.

WELLS, MINN.

WELLS HOUSE.

Located in large grounds; billiard-room, etc. Accommodations for sixty guests. Terms: \$2 per day; \$7 to \$10 per week; \$25 per month. J. B. Burke, proprietor.

FAIRMONT, MARTIN COUNTY, MINN.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Surrounded by grounds, fronting on lake; hot and cold baths, billiards, etc. Accommodations for fifty guests. Terms: \$2 per day; \$10 per week; 30 per month. Address, Bank of Fairmont.

FAIRMONT HOUSE.

Adjoining spacious grounds, near lake. Accommodations for thirty-five guests. Terms: Per day, \$1 to \$2; per week, \$5 to \$10; per month, \$16 to \$30. W. S. Snow, proprietor.

OLDER HOUSE.

Accommodations for twenty guests. Rates: \$1 to \$1.50 per day; \$4 to \$5 per week. Address, J. Walt. Older.

H. H. BENNETT,

Photographer and Publisher of

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

OF THE

Dells of the Wisconsin River,

AND THE MOST REMARKABLE SCENERY GENERALLY
IN THE NORTHWEST.

KILBOURN CITY, WIS.

Twenty-five Fine Views of Japan Scenery from original negatives.



LEADING HOTELS IN CHICAGO.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Centrally located, corner Lake and Dearborn Streets. 350 rooms, elegantly furnished, and perfectly ventilated. Rates \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day, excepting only parlors and rooms with bath. Rooms can be secured by Telegraph before arrival. Special rates by the week and month. Rooms without board, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day.

JOHN A. RICE, *Proprietor.*
Original Proprietor of Grand Pacific.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Fronting on Clark, Jackson and LaSalle streets. Over 500 rooms, many with baths. Each floor has a separate office and annunciator, which renders more prompt and efficient service. The ventilation of this Hotel is unsurpassed. Every bath room has a separate ventilator, and every soil pipe extends four feet above the roof, consequently no sewer gas can escape into the Hotel. Cuisine famous for its excellence. Rooms with Board, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day (without bath).

JOHN B. DRAKE & CO., *Proprietors.*

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Corner Clark and Randolph streets. Capacity, 500 guests. Terms, \$3.00 per day for all rooms above the parlor floor, without baths. This Hotel fronts East and South, having sunlight in every room. Street cars pass both fronts. Telegraph office in rotunda of Hotel. C., M. & St. P. R'y office opposite on Clark street.

ALVIN HULBERT, *Proprietor.*

PALMER HOUSE.

Corner State and Monroe streets. Conducted on the American and European plans. 700 rooms, many with parlor and bath. Strictly fire-proof, and furnished in the most elegant manner. Terms, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day. Rooms without board, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.

POTTER PALMER, *Proprietor.*

TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Subject to change
per order.

In Effect April 1, 1879.

	Except Sunday.	Except Saturday.	Except Sunday.	Except Sunday.	Sundays only.
Lv Chicago.....	10.10 AM	9.00 PM	5.00 PM	7.55 AM	8.30 AM
Ar Milwaukee.....	12.59 PM	11.59 "	8.15 PM	11.15 "	11.30 AM
Lv Milwaukee.....	1.25 "	12.15 AM	....	5.00 PM	....
Ar Pewaukee.....	2.13 "	1.01 "	....	5.55 "	....
" Lakeside.....	2.20 "	1.09 "	....	6.00 "	....
" Hartland.....	2.25 "	1.15 "	....	6.08 "	....
" Nashotah.....	2.32 "	1.20 "	....	6.16 "	....
" Gifford's.....	2.40 "	1.25 "	....	6.20 "	....
" Oconomowoc.....	2.45 "	1.30 "	....	6.30 PM	....
" Kilbourn City.....	6.23 "	4.30 "	....	....	....
" Sparta.....	9.05 "	7.00 "	....	....	....
" Frontenac.....	3.07 AM	11.57 "	....	....	....
" St. Paul.....	6.10 "	2.47 PM	....	....	....
" Fort Snelling.....	6.47 "	3.18 "	....	....	....
" Minnehaha Falls.....	6.54 "	3.24 "	....	....	....
" Minneapolis.....	7.10 AM	3.45 PM	....	....	....
Lv Chicago.....	10.10 AM	5.00 PM	....	....	....
Ar Milwaukee.....	12.59 PM	8.15 "	....	....	....
Lv Milwaukee.....	1.20 "	8.50 "	4.10 PM	5.00 PM	....
Ar Waukesha.....	2.20 "	9.55 "	5.08 "	6.00 "	....
" Palmyra.....	3.16 "	11.00 "	6.01 PM	....	....
" Madison.....	5.45 PM	1.40 AM	....	9.05 PM	....
" Clear Lake.....	....	3.10 PM	....	....	....
" Spencer.....	....	9.10 "	....	....	....
" Faribault.....	....	3.53 PM	....	....	....
Lv Chicago.....	9.00 PM	10.10 AM	....	....	....
Ar Milwaukee.....	12.00 AM	12.59 PM	....	....	....
Lv Milwaukee.....	12.30 AM	1.20 "	....	....	....
Ar Elkhart Lake.....	3.49 "	4.04 "	....	....	....
" Green Bay.....	6.20 "	6.30 "	....	....	....
" Menasha.....	6.15 "	6.00 PM	....	....	....
" Ashland.....	9.45 PM	....	....	....	....
Lv Chicago.....	9.00 PM	....	Lv Chicago.....	10.10 AM	....
Ar Milwaukee.....	12.15 AM	....	Ar Milwaukee.....	12.59 PM	....
" Crosse.....	8.25 "	....	Lv Milwaukee.....	3.15 "	....
" Amesboro.....	10.42 "	Ar Ripon.....	6.45 "
" Vert Lea.....	3.00 PM	Lv Ripon.....	6.50 "
" Hills.....	4.10 "	Ar Green Lake.....	7.17 PM
" Mont.....	7.05 PM			

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